Volume 161 No. 16

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871*

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# Ethyleneglycol, Carbon Black Goals Announced

Expansion goals for ethyleneglycol, ethylene oxide and carbon black were announced April 17 by the Defense Production Administration.

The agency has asked producers to increase ethyleneglycol to 850,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, an increase of 327,000,000 pounds over January 1, 1951, production; ethylene oxide to 969,000,000 pounds, an increase of 423,000,000 pounds, and carbon black to 2,320,000,000 pounds, an increase of 800,000,000 pounds.

Total requirements for ethyleneglycol will increase 333,000,000 pounds by 1955 over 1950 requirements, DPA said. About 220,000,000 pounds of this increase will be for "permanent" antifreeze. Synthetic fibers will require an additional 35,000,000 pounds; cellophane production, 17,500,000 pounds, and dynamite, 15,000,000 pounds.

**Ethylene Oxide Needs**

Providing basic raw material for ethyleneglycol will require 275,000,000 more pounds of ethylene oxide than was needed in 1950. The government's acrylonitrile expansion program will require an additional 60,000,000 pounds. These two items account for 80 percent of the new productive capacity for the oxide.

Expansion of 148,000,000 in ethylene oxide capacity is needed to meet defense and civilian requirements for the manufacture of several other important chemicals, such as ethers in hydraulic brake fluids, ethanolamines for sulphur recovery from natural gas and refinery gas streams, crude petroleum demulsifiers, and polysulphide rubber polymers now under allocation control.

Historically, the United States has supplied all of the world's carbon black requirements, exporting up to 35 percent of its production. World requirements for all types of carbon black by 1955 are estimated at 2,464,000,000 pounds. US capacity as of January 1, 1951, plus prospective foreign capacity, totals 1,663,000,000 pounds, leaving a deficit of 800,000,000 pounds to be supplied by US expansion.

**Tax Amortization Situation**

For ethyleneglycol and ethylene oxide, DPA said that sufficient applications for rapid tax amortization already have been received for the required expansion. In carbon black, certificates of necessity have been issued calling for 555,000,000 pounds, against the 800,000,000 pounds needed.

## NPA Post to Ketchum

Appointment of Harry W. Ketchum as deputy assistant administrator for civilian requirements, was announced April 16 by the National Production Authority. He will aid Walter J. Currie, assistant administrator for civilian requirements.

### *Mercury Supply in US Held Ample for Need*

The supply of mercury in the United States, including both the national stockpile and stocks in consumers' plants, is now believed adequate to take care of foreseeable domestic and military requirements, it was announced April 17 by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

While the United States is largely dependent on imports, mainly from Spain and Italy, for a major portion of domestic mercury supplies, Mr. Larson pointed out that domestic production has shown some increase during the past two years. Consumption of mercury is at the rate of about 60,000 flasks annually.

## DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Issuance of a dozen more tax amortization certificates covering new plants and facilities in the area of the chemical industry by the Defense Production Administration during the period March 20 to 27, was announced by the agency April 16.

The following list shows the commodity involved, applicant company and plant location, the amount applied for and the percentage approved:—

**Acid salts**—Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa., $4,868,200 applied for and accelerated amortization was allowed on 40 percent of $661,500 and 65 percent of $3,257,925.

**Antiknock compounds**—Ethyl Corporation, Baton Rouge, La., $4,155,300 applied for and approval was given to 50 percent of $2,591,500 and 65 percent of $1,563,700.

**Bromine brine wells**—Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., $1,150,255 applied for and approval was given to 50 percent of $1,018,565.

**Carbonyl iron powder** — General Aniline & Film Corporation, Linden, N. J., $850,000 applied for, of which 65 percent was approved for rapid amortization.

**Chlorine**—Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, S. Charleston, W. Va., $171,230 applied for, of which 15 percent was approved; a second project at the same location, $1,842,000 applied for, of which 30 percent was approved.

**Iron sulphate**—Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., $75,714 applied for, of which 50 percent was approved.

**Naphthalene**—United States Steel Company, Clairton, Pa., $1,200,000 applied for, of which 60 percent was granted; a second project at Gary, Ind., $3,817,000 applied for, of which 60 percent was granted; Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., $1,150,000 applied for, of which 60 percent was granted.

**Plasticizers**—Dow, Midland, Mich., $2,675,000 applied for, of which 55 percent was granted.

**Titanium dioxide**—Glidden Company, Baltimore, Md., $1,906,862 applied for and 45 percent of $1,784,436 was allowed.

# US Urged to Underwrite Brazilian Production of Mica for Stockpiling

Government financing of exploration and machinery, to produce more Brazilian mica for stockpiling and industrial use in the United States, was recommended by members of the mica importers industry advisory committee at a meeting April 15 with the National Production Authority.

Industry representatives said that, unless this is done, it is not likely that mica production in Brazil will increase substantially. They also said it would be cheaper, and results would be better, if such financing were done than it would be to offer increased prices.

Government officials outlined a three-year program of the Emergency Procurement Service's minerals branch to increase the supply of foreign strategic mica, known as "good stained and better block" mica, for the national stockpile. Under this plan a certain amount of the mica imported to the US would be stockpiled, the remainder resold to industry.

**No Subsidy for Foreign Mica**

The importers were told the program does not propose establishing subsidy prices for foreign mica, and that prices for material lower than good stained and better, such as "stained and heavy stained," would be set slightly below the prevailing market price and that the government currently is negotiating to establish standard contract provisions and prices for Brazilian mica.

NPA officials said, in discussing standards for mica as used in the United States, that the American Society for Testing Materials is now engaged in making studies and interpretations designed to establish good working standards. The committee recommended that all possible steps be taken to expedite the findings of ASTM, and that these findings receive the concurrence of ASTM membership before being accepted by the government. Some committee members believed that decisions as to the merits of different grades and kinds of mica for specific uses should be left to the end-users.

**Lower Specifications Asked**

Other committee members suggested that, as a means of increasing mica supplies for industry, the government lower its specification standards slightly. NPA officials pointed out that all segments of the mica-consuming industry have recommended these standards be maintained, and that the government does not contemplate lowering them.

# Coal Hydrogenation Study Views Private Plant Financing Doubtful

An independent review of the Bureau of Mines cost estimates for the production of synthetic liquid fuels by the coal hydrogenation process, filed with Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman and made public last week expressed grave doubts that either of the two plants proposed by the bureau could be financed with private capital, but agreed that the chemicals produced in either of the plants would probably find a ready market in 1955.

The survey was made by Ebasco Services, Inc., under a contract with the bureau, in an effort to resolve the wide differences between the bureau and the petroleum industry as to the prospective costs of producing synthetic liquid fuels by the coal hydrogenation process. It related to two hypothetical plants designed to turn out 20,000 barrels of liquid fuel products a day, one to be located in Wyoming and the other in west Kentucky.

On the basis of conditions existing as of January 1, 1951, Ebasco estimated that the price of the motor fuel produced at the two plants would be 11 cents a gallon. The Bureau of Mines had estimated the price would be just under 12 cents a gallon, while a study made by a committee of the National Petroleum Council had placed the price at around 41 cents a gallon.

Ebasco reported that the capital investment for plants of this size would be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, as did the bureau, but it felt that a 60 percent debt, as proposed by the bureau, would be difficult to arrange, and said that a capitalization consisting of 50 percent debt and 50 percent equity would be more realistic. The NPC report figured the maximum debt around 20 percent.

The rate of return was estimated by Ebasco at 3.59 percent for the Wyoming plant and 6.22 percent for the west Kentucky plant, based on a 50 percent debt and 50 percent equity capitalization, as against the bureau's estimates of 6.98 percent and 10.84 percent for the two plants, respectively, based on a 60 percent debt ratio.

**Private Financing Impossible**

"We believe," said Ebasco, "that this range of indicated return on equity is so low as to make the private financing of the projects impossible. Considering the character of the business, and in view of the fact that the equity investor in these projects would get no return at all during the construction period of three to four years, we think that, in order to attract equity investment, the indicated re-

—Continued on page 68

## Antibiotics Certification Regulations Amended

A number of changes in its rules for certification of antibiotic preparations and the methods of assaying such products were announced April 12 by the Food and Drug Administration.

The changes provide for an improved method for determining the specific rotation for laevo-ephenamine penicillin G and a change in the standard for specific rotation of this drug, which is necessitated by the revised method for tests and assets and certification of a new ester of penicillin (diethylaminoethyl) ester penicillin G hydriodide) and for an injection-type drug (diethylaminoethyl ester penicillin G. hydriodide for aqueous injection) prepared from such ester.

Provision also is made for an improved method for the assay for potency of aureomycin vaginal suppositories; for deletion of the limitation on the size of container for procaine penicillin for aqueous injection intended solely for veterinary use and conspicuously so labeled; for a change in the moisture limitation for streptomycin tablets from 3 percent to 4 percent; for an expiration date of thirty-six months for aureomycin contained in capsules made by the soft-gelatin process.

Also, for a minor change in the pH standard for solutions of aureomycin with vasoconstrictor from 3.1 (plus or minus .2) to not less than 2.75 and not more than 3.3; and for certification of bacitracin packaged for injection use in veterinary medicine.

## Whiting, Estrogenic Products Imports Probe Planned by US

The United States Tariff Commission announced April 18 that it has ordered investigations into imports of whiting under paragraph 20 of the tariff act of 1920 and pregnant mare's urine and estrogenic substances obtained therefrom under paragraphs 34 and 1669.

Application for the investigation of whiting imports was made by the Southwark Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, while the petition for an investigation of pregnant mare's urine imports was filed by the National P. M. U. Producers Association, Farmer City, Ill.

The investigation will be to determine whether the products are being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as a result of reductions of customs duties so as to threaten serious injury to the domestic producing industry.

## Resorcinol, Metal Product Export Quotas Announced

Second quarter export quotas for resorcinol and several of the metal and mineral products have been announced by the Office of International Trade.

The quota for resorcinol for the quarter was fixed at 34,000 pounds; platinum and alloys, 2,000 troy ounces; molybdenum products, including calcium molybdate and ammonium molybdate, 1,610,000 pounds (molybdenum content); tungsten products, including tungsten metal powders, 10,000 pounds; cobalt reagents for laboratory use, cobalt salts or organic compounds (including cobalt tallate), cobalt compounds, except chemical pigments, and cobalt-containing paint and varnish driers, 1,600 pounds (cobalt content); certain other cobalt products, 8,800 pounds (cobalt content).

OIT also announced that, effective April 17, monochlorobenzene has been substituted for the second entry presently on the positive list under schedule B No. 802590. The effect of this revision is to remove from the positive list all chlorobenzenes other than monochlorobenzene. The commodities covered by this positive list entry require import certificates.

## Lead, Zinc Paint Makers Can Pass on Metal Boosts

Manufacturers of paints, including pastes and semi-pastes, containing 60 percent or more of metallic lead and zinc, last week were authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization to pass on the actual increase to them of higher lead and zinc costs provided such increase does not exceed 2 cents per pound of metal.

As an example, the agency pointed out that 100 pounds of white lead paste-in-oil contain approximately seventy-two pounds of metallic lead. The added cost to the paint manufacturer of metal is approximately $1.44 under an increase granted last October in the ceiling prices of chemical compounds containing lead and zinc. The new amendment authorizes the manufacturer to pass on this increase. Two orders, which became effective last week, afford identical relief to manufacturers pricing under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or Supplementary Regulation 6 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, the paint regulation.

## Customs Simplification Bill Hearings Start Tomorrow

The senate finance committee has scheduled hearings beginning Tuesday (tomorrow) on the customs simplification bill (HR 5505) but plans to limit the taking of testimony to data directly related to the bill. No consideration will be given to individual rates and commodities, nor to matters foreign to custom procedures.

The bill is administration-sponsored and passed the house last October. In its original form it proposed to repeal the American selling price basis for computing tariffs on imported coaltar chemicals, and make other changes in existing law that would have the effect of giving congressional approval to the principals of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trades.

# ICC Grants Railroads 15 Percent Increase

With certain exceptions, the railroads were authorized last week by the Interstate Commerce Committee to apply the full 15 percent increase in freight rates which they sought to impose last fall. The action was announced by ICC April 14 and the carriers filed their new tariffs three days later. The higher rates will go into effect May 2, except for grain and grain products on which the increased rates will apply May 17.

Last August, in response to the petition of the railroads for a 15 percent boost in existing rates, ICC authorized an emergency increase of 9 percent in the east and six percent in the south and west. The latest order permits the railroads to raise the rates in the east another 6 percent and those in the south and west by another 9 percent. The increases will yield an estimated $378,000,000 annually. The water carriers were authorized by ICC to apply the same increases to their charges.

As in the case of the rate increases granted last August, ICC termed the new revisions "surcharges" which will automatically expire February 28, 1954, unless continued on a permanent basis by the commission.

Certain exceptions were made to the full increase authorized by the commission. The increase on grains and grain products, coal, coke, sand, gravel, stone and iron ore was limited to 12 percent, instead of 15 percent; for building woodwork and millwork, the maximum increase allowed is 14 cents per 100 pounds; and for sugar the maximum allowed is 10 cents per 100 pounds.

The increase was limited to 60 cents a ton for phosphate rock, including phosphatic clay, and for salt; for potash, the increase was limited to $1 a ton; for lignite the limit of increase was six percent or 20 cents a ton; and for copper, lead, and zinc articles, the limit of increase was 12 cents per 100 pounds.

## DPA Reviewing Extension Of Aluminum Output Plans

The Defense Production Administration is currently reviewing its aluminum expansion program in order to determine whether additional supplies of the metal are needed for defense and for an enlarged stockpile program, the agency revealed last week. In the formulation of its plans, DPA said, the agency needed a specific expression by business firms on the extent to which they would be interested in participating in any further expansion of US aluminum production facilities.

"If further expansion is needed," Manly Fleischmann, DPA administrator, said, "the government would prefer to see new American producers enter the business of making aluminum, but before any decision can be made it is important to know how far American industry would go in undertaking with private financing the creation of additional facilities for the production of aluminum and under what conditions."

The plan presently under consideration has been suggested for discussion by Samuel W. Anderson, deputy administrator for aluminum, DPA, and consists of the possibility of further expansion in the United States to the extent of about 140,000 tons per year, coupled with the proposal under which the Aluminum Company of Canada would agree, subject to certain conditions, to increase its exports to the United States from a contemplated 100,000 to 150,000 tons per year to a figure of 300,000 tons per year for the five years 1955 to 1959, inclusive.

The rate of aluminum production in the United States in March was 921,000 tons annually. Based on an expansion of production facilities scheduled for this year, it is estimated conservatively that the 1952 US output will approximate 1,035,000 tons.

## Aluminum Use Hearing Today

Sen. Blair Moody of Michigan, chairman of the mobilization and procurement subcommittee of the Senate small business committee, announced that public hearings will open today to inquire into compliance with National Production Authority regulations restricting the use of aluminum. Sen. Moody stated that the subcommittee will seek testimony from fabricators of aluminum products on the effect of the cutbacks in the use of aluminum and will question them as to their use of so-called "hot aluminum," i.e., aluminum for which no allocation has been secured from NPA.

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## Diamond Broadens Chlorine Expansion Plans at Houston

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced a change in its expansion plans which will increase chlorine-producing capacity by 10 percent at its Houston, Tex., plant. This additional capacity, needed for the manufacture of perchlorethylene, originally was part of the expansion program at the company's plant at Painesville, Ohio. But Diamond now plans to construct the perchlorethylene unit at Houston because of more favorable market conditions.

Meanwhile, the company stated that at Painesville it had called a temporary halt to construction on the $12,000,000 expansion project so that the program could be re-evaluated in the light of the Houston move. The Painesville expansion, which began last year, will require two years for completion and is designed to substantially increase the production of chlorine and caustic soda by the electrolytic method.

## Sherwin-Williams Technical Posts to Cotton and Spitzer

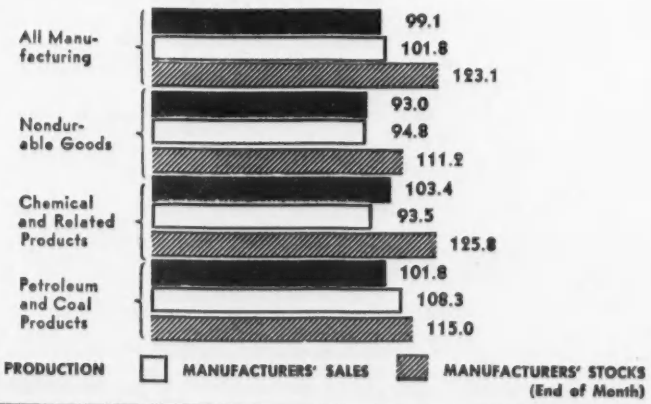
Sherwin-Williams Company has announced two appointments in its technical department. H. J. L. Cotton was named technical coordinator, responsible for the general supervision of technical department activities in the fields of industrial products, finishes and transportation finishes, H. E. Spitzer was appointed director of development, with general supervision of the paint, varnish and lacquer development laboratories at Chicago.

## Cryolite Order Amended

The cryolite conservation order (M-99) was amended April 15 by the National Production Authority to require users to report by the end of April, 1952, their stocks, receipts and consumption of cryolite and the end use for which the cryolite was purchased.

### Business in January, 1952

100= Same Month in 1951

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## Price Index Turns Upward

The over-all price index turned upward last week, rising 0.1 point but ending the period 14 points below the level set in the corresponding week last year. Of the ten major market divisions, three showed index declines and one a rise.

The sharp rise came in essential oils and aromatic chemicals but the advance was tempered by a fairly large fall in the oils, fats and waxes index, with small assists being credited to drug and fine chemicals and botanical drugs. Business in essential oils was better than early this year. Quiet demand for oils, fats and waxes combined with heavy liquidation in the futures markets brought lower prices for most oils listed. Drugs and fine chemicals recorded weakness in menthol and cod-liver oil. Competitive weakness came in jalap root but most other botanical drugs were firm.

Activity in heavy chemicals continued to lag. Sulphuric acid stocks eased, mainly because of less consuming demand. Chlorine eased, but not too much. Dried blood in the agricultural chemicals market was lowest since July, 1950. Sodium nitrate shortage was pronounced. Coal chemicals held steady. Protective coatings featured a rise in tungunstated colors, and declines in vermilion quicksilver, ester gum, and shellac. Textile and leather chemicals still moved in hand-to-mouth manner.

Except for twenty-two changes in botanicals listed on page 73, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

### Prices Advanced

Amyris oil, 25c. per lb. (75).
Anise oil, 5c. per lb. (75).
Bergamot oil, natural, $1.05 per lb. (75).
Blue, methyl violet toner, tungstated, 40c. per lb. (79).
victoria toner, tungstated, 55c. per lb. (79).
Carnauba wax, No. 3 crude, 1c. per lb. (84).
refined, 1c. per lb. (84).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (59).
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb. (75).
Bourbon, $2 per lb. (75).
Green, marine toner, tungstated, 67c. per lb. (79).
Lemongrass oil, 15c. per lb. (75).
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb. (59).
Chinese, 15c. per lb. (59).
Milk powder, skim, spray, ½c. per lb. (59).
Palm oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (84).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (84).
Red, rhodamine, tungstated, 69c. per lb. (79).
Rosemary oil, USP, 10c. per lb. (75).

### Prices Reduced

Angelica root oil, $10 per lb. (75).
seed oil, $10 per lb. (75).
Babassu oil, 1c. per lb. (84).
Beeswax, African, crude, 2c. to 4c. per lb. (84).
refined, 1c. per lb. (84).
Bay oil, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 10c. per lb. (75).
55-60%, 25c. per lb. (75).
Cananga oil, native, 60c. per lb. (75).
rectified, 40c. per lb. (75).
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific coast, 1c. per lb. (84).
New York, 1c. per lb. (84).
Cod oil, 1c. per lb. (84).
Codliver oil, USP, 30c. per gal. (59).
Copaiba oil, 10c. per lb. (75).
Copra, $10 per ton (84).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (84).
refined, ½c. per lb. (84).
Cottonseed, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (84).
refined, ⅝c. per lb. (84).
Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia (40).
Egg yolk, 5c. per lb. (47).
Ester gum, gum rosin type, ½c. per lb. (79).
wood rosin type, 1c. per lb. (79).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (84).
Lavandin oil, 20c. per lb. (75).
Molasses, feedgrade, New Orleans, ½c. per lb. (59).
Myrobalans, J1's, $2 per ton (47).
crushed, $3 per ton (47).
Naphthalene, crude, imported, ½c. per lb. (54).
Oiticica oil, 1½c. per lb. (84).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (84).
stearine, ½c. per lb. (84).
Peanut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (84).
refined, ⅝c. per lb. (84).
Potato starch, Dutch, ½c. per lb. (47).
Quicksilver, $2 per flask (40).
Ricebran oil, ½c. per lb. (84).
Safflower oil, 1½c. per lb. (84).
Shellac, lemon No. 2, superfine, TN, 3c. per lb. (79).
bleached, bonedry and refined, 1c. per lb. (79).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (84).
refined alkali, ¼c. per lb. (84).
clarified, ¼c. per lb. (84).
salad, ½c. per lb. (84).
Toluenesulphonic acid, 2½c. per lb. (54).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (84).
Vermilion red, 4c. per lb. (79).
Wormwood oil, 50c. per lb. (75).

### OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

| April 18, 1952 | April 11, 1952 | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140.8 | 140.7 | 121.0 | 154.8 |

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

| | 1952 | 1951 | 1947 | 1946 | 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 146.6 | 150.8 | 150.9 | 135.3 | 107.3 |
| February | 144.7 | 153.3 | 151.9 | 135.4 | 110.3 |
| March | 141.5 | 154.3 | 154.9 | 135.2 | 119.9 |

## Carwin Names Dudley

Dr. James R. Dudley has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for the Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn. Dr. Dudley went with Carwin after an association with American Cyanamid Company, New York, where he was charged with market development responsibilities.

# NFA Shapes Program For Annual Convention

The National Fertilizer Association has outlined plans for its twenty-seventh annual convention, to be held June 16 to 18 at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The meeting will formally get under way on the morning of the sixteenth with a meeting of NFA's board of directors. Scheduled that morning also is an open meeting of the plant food research committee, a feature of which will be a presentation by the newly-created subcommittee on chemical processing and manufacturing. A discussion of industry problems will be presided over by George V. Taylor, Spencer Chemical Company. Other participants will be:—Edwin C. Kapusta, NFA secretary; Richard E. Bennett, Farm Fertilizers; F. W. Darner, U. S. Phosphoric Products Division, Tennessee Corporation; Leroy Donald, Lion Oil Company, R. M. Jones, Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; R. A. MacDonald, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation; G. F. MacLeod, Sunland Industries, and H. B. Siems, Swift & Co.

**Senator Mundt to Speak**

The first general meeting, slated for the morning of the seventeenth, will include addresses by Senator Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, on the subject, "Where to in '52?" by John H. Stambaugh, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, on "Agriculture—An American Business Opportunity," and by J. E. Totman, chairman of NFA's board of directors, who will present his annual convention address.

The evening of June 17 will be marked by four social events. At 6 p.m. International Minerals will offer a refreshment hour. One hour later, the association's annual convention dinner will get under way, with entertainment by the Skyliners, noted quartette, starting at 9 p.m. There will be dancing to the music of the Meyer Davis orchestra from 11 p.m. on.

**Milton Eisenhower Slated**

On the eighteenth, the second general meeting will take place. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the Pennsylvania State College, will address the gathering on the "Framework of Peace." Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will speak on "Our Agriculture and America's Defense." NFA's president Russell Coleman will deliver his annual convention address.

## Kidde Labs, Private Nuclear Research Concern, Organized

Walter Kidde & Co., Belleville, N. J., has formed a subsidiary Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc., described as the first privately-financed laboratory devoted solely to research in nuclear power. The new unit is expected to begin construction shortly on an experiment station somewhere in Long Island.

Technical activities of the firm's thirty-man staff will be under the direction of Dr. Karl Cohen.

*In New 3M Post*

Dr. Charles W. Walton has been appointed general manager of the adhesives and coatings division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, succeeding Louis F. Weyand, recently named executive vice-president in charge of all tape operations. Dr. Walton joined 3M in 1947 and has been general manager of the company's new products division since 1948. He is president of the Commercial Chemical Development Association.

## DuPont Plans Ceremonies Observing 150th Anniversary

The 150th anniversary of the establishment of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, will be marked July 18 at the site of the first duPont powder mills on the banks of Brandywine Creek, a few miles from the city. The ceremonies, which will include a simple historical dramatic prologue, addresses by company officials, and the dedication of a marker on the site of the first plant, are the focal point of observances by the duPont company.

About 6,000 spectators—representatives from the seventy-one plants and Wilmington offices, retired employees, members of the duPont family, and guests—will be on hand for the program. Thousands of men and women at duPont plants, laboratories and sales offices, as well as their families and friends, across the country can hear the program, which will be broadcast over a national network.

In the course of the program on the Brandywine, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of duPont, and Henry B. duPont, vice-president and member of the executive committee, will speak, while Walter S. Carpenter, jr., former president and now chairman of the board, will dedicate a marker formed by one of two huge mill-

—Continued on page 68

# *Washington Talks It Over*

**By Ralph L. Cherry**

The outlook on extension of the defense production act continues to be cloudy as a result of the steel wage dispute. Sentiment is growing to drop all wage and price controls in the new law, but it is a minority sentiment and is not expected to prevail. There is, however, an increasing amount of criticism of the handling of these controls and new curbs on their use will be written into the law.

Attention, naturally, is focused at present on the wage stabilization sections of the law, because of the inept handling of the steel wage dispute. It is being argued with a considerable amount of success among senators who will have much to do with writing the new law that the whole idea of a triparte wage stabilization board should be dropped, and a new board substituted made up solely of public members.

As has been so vividly shown by the steel dispute, the public members of the present board are caught between two fires—an adamant labor bloc on the one side demanding the maximum, and an equally adamant industry group on the other side unwilling to go above a certain level of increase in benefits. By force of circumstances, the public members must deal solely with the labor members so as to preserve the stabilization program and head off a strike. Whatever agreement can be wrung from the labor bloc then becomes the majority decision of the board.

What the group in the senate hopes to accomplish is to bring about a change in the law that will permit the appointment of a board composed solely of public members, with no axes to grind, no special interests to support except that of the public, and completely free to review the facts—a board that can come up with an answer that is respected and fair to all concerned.

**Renegotiation Rules**

Brokers, manufacturer's agents, and dealers must be more than just salesmen or order clerks for the companies supplying materials to the government if they are to keep all of the profit they get in acting as the go-between when it comes time to renegotiate the government contracts.

Under new rules and regulations just issued by the Renegotiation Board, a financial reward, in the way of larger profits which can be retained, is promised brokers, agents and dealers if they render outstanding contributions to the defense effort. Such contributions include the exercise of ingenuity in bringing facilities and services into defense work and developing new uses for old products; expediting the purchase and flow of materials to contractors; servicing sales contracts during performance to meet requirements of the buyer, the seller and the government.

The character of the business of the representative also will be taken into consideration in the board's determination as

—Continued on page 38

# SOCMA Told Chemical Makers' Stake in Petroleum Production

The chemical industry's stake in petroleum is that of a partner in expanding and exploiting petroleum chemicals, J. P. Warner acting general manager of the chemical products department of Esso Standard Oil Company, told the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association last week.

Speaking at the monthly luncheon meeting of the group, held in the Commodore hotel on April 16, Mr. Warner added that "this wedding of the chemical and petroleum industries is bound to result in a long and happy marriage.

"Today," Mr. Warner declared, "chemicals from petroleum constitute the fastest growing segment of the chemical industry. Twenty-five years ago," he said, "some 7,000,000 pounds of hydrocarbons were being utilized to make ethylene glycol, isopropyl alcohol, and two or three other products; then came the utilization of petroleum and natural gas hydrocarbons in the production of ethyl and methyl alcohols and ammonia.

"Before World War II," Mr. Warner said "styrene, ethyl chloride, and polyisobutylene came into the picture and consumption of petroleum hydrocarbons had jumped more than a hundredfold. The war and postwar expansion saw a still greater demand for an everwidening number of chemicals from petroleum with the result that in 1950, almost 7,000,000,000 pounds of hydrocarbons were consumed in a gross production of 14,600,000,000 pounds of organic chemicals from petroleum and natural gas.

"Looked at in another way, this means that 70 percent of the aliphatic chemicals produced and 33 percent of the aromatic chemicals produced were of petroleum origin. In addition to the organic chemicals produced from petroleum, ammonia, carbon black, and sulphur derived from petroleum totalled some 3,000,000,000 pounds more. The results in 1951 are not yet compiled but, unquestionably, the figures are substantially higher, considering the expansion of facilities and the increased production of such products as benzene and other aromatics, alcohols, synthetic rubber, plastics, and synthetic fibres.

**Investment in Facilities**

"The total investment in facilities to produce petrochemicals is conservatively estimated at somewhat in excess of $1,000,000,000 and it is growing steadily, according to the speaker. You can find estimates as high as $2,000,000,000, he said, depending upon how much is included in the term petrochemicals.

"About 80 percent of this great business, confined chiefly to the production of chem-

—Cont'nued on page 70

## Union Carbide Elects Morse Dial President

Morse G. Dial has been elected president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, according to an announcement last week by Fred H. Haggerson,

Morse G. Dial

chairman of the board. Mr. Dial, as president, succeeds Mr. Haggerson, who continues as board chairman. It was also revealed that Kenneth H. Hannan has been elected treasurer, which post he will hold down in addition to his duties as secretary of the corporation.

Mr. Dial was elected executive vice-president of Union Carbide in 1951. He joined the corporation in 1929, became assistant secretary and assistant treasurer in 1939, and secretary and treasurer in 1945. He was made a Union Carbide vice-president and director in 1949, and, last year he became a member of the executive committee of the corporation.

Mr. Hannan joined Union Carbide's law department in 1936. After service during World War II in the US Navy, he returned to the corporation as a member of its finance department. Mr. Hannan became secretary and assistant treasurer of Union Carbide in 1949.

## Cabot Reveals Wollastonite Mining Project at Willsboro

Cabot Minerals, a division of Cabot Carbon Company, a subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., has revealed plans calling for a $2,000,000 wollastonite mining project at Willsboro, N. Y. With one mill already in operation and another scheduled to begin initial production early in 1953, the company stated that it expects to have an annual capacity of approximately 60,000 tons of wollastonite at the site upon completion of the project. Reserves in the area are estimated at 15,000,000 tons.

Cabot took an operational lease on the Willsboro property early last year to study the deposits and make market surveys. Late in 1951, the company assumed full control, and devoted its entire research and development facilities to studying the physical and chemical properties of wollastonite, a calcium metasilicate. Cabot's number one mill, a pilot plant, is already producing four commercial grades, a "P-1" grade for the paint trade, a "C-1" grade for the ceramics industry, and two fiber grinds, "F-1" and "F-2." Prior to the start-up of its second mill in 1953, Cabot will supply interim demand for all grades by mill number one.

Arthur L. Hall, production manager, is in charge of all quarrying and manufacturing operations at Willsboro. F. Scott Carpenter directs market development and sales activities. Raymond B. Ladoo is general consultant, and Payson E. Hatch is production consultant. Mr. Hatch, with John Kiehl, was an original owner and operator of mill number one. Koert D. Burnham, on whose property the deposits were discovered, was a key figure in bringing the project to the point of commercial production.

## Nat'l Alfalfa Expanding Production of Chlorophyll

National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Company, Lamar, Col., has announced plans to begin immediate construction on a new $1,000,000 chlorophyll extraction plant and the formation of a new concern, National Chlorophyll & Chemical Company, with headquarters in Lamar. Completion of the new production unit, which will have a daily processing capacity of forty tons of alfalfa, is expected sometime in 1953.

National Alfalfa began small commercial production of chlorophyll early in 1951. Operations were interrupted by a fire last fall, but the plant was rebuilt and production resumed in January of this year. While the new extraction plant is under construction, National Alfalfa's present chlorophyll facilities will be doubled. Completion of this interim expansion is slated late this summer. The company expects to operate the combined facilities at full capacity upon the start-up of the new plant.

Heading up National Chlorophyll are Floyd M. Wilson as board chairman and J. C. Hearn as president. Mr. Hearn is also president of the parent concern, National Alfalfa. Other officers are:—Vice-president in charge of research, John C. Kephart; vice-president, Robert C. Tosworth; vice-president, R. E. Nye, and secretary-treasurer, L. R. Pollock.

## Abbott Promotes Vliet

Elmer B. Vliet, director of control at Abbott Laboratories, has been elected vice-president and scientific administrator by the board of directors. He started with Abbott as a research chemist in 1919, became manager of the control laboratories in 1935, and was elected to the board of directors and named director of control in 1946.

## Pfizer Adds 3 to Board

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected Thomas J. Winn, general manager of the antibiotic division, Charles A. Specht, controller, and Edward J. Goett, manager of sales development, to its board of directors. Addition of the three new members brings the Pfizer board up to its full complement of fourteen.

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Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
21-Acetoxypregnenolone
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

### SULFONAMIDES

Sulfacetamide
Phthalylsulfacetamide

### ANTIHISTAMINES

Prophenpyridamine Maleate

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
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## *Association Meetings*

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1; production and engineering section, spring meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., May 14-15.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 7-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Kansas City, Mo., May 4-9.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 21-22.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 23-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, general symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 22; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Canadian Pest Control Operators Association, annual conference, University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada, May 12-14.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 2-4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, May 4-8.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 25-28.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

Fragrance Foundation, annual meeting, Pierre hotel, New York, April 24.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, in conjunction with Metal Powder Show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 29-30.

National Air Pollution Symposium, Huntington hotel, Pasadena, Calif., May 5-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., May 26-28.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 19-21.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Lime Association, annual convention, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., May 8-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, May 14; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

## Olive Oil Ass'n Elects

The Olive Oil Association of America has elected Albert N. Cory, head of a concern bearing his name, president. Other officers are:—First vice-president, William Crisafulli, Bonoil Packing Corporation; second vice-president, Anthony Morici, Chicago Macaroni Company; secretary, Louis Dorman, B. Dorman & Sons, Inc., and treasurer, James A. Ossola, J. Ossola & Co.

# Griffin Retires as Pittsburgh Plate Vice-President; Peck Named to Post

Retirement of Emmet D. Griffin as vice-president in charge of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint division has been announced by Harry B. Higgins, president. One of the nation's leading paint manufacturing executives, Mr. Griffin will retire from active company work but will continue to serve as a member of the board of directors for at least a year and will also function as a general consultant.

E. D. Peck

E. D. Griffin

Associated with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company since 1903, Mr. Griffin joined the firm at the Cleveland, Ohio, warehouse. He assisted in opening the Dallas warehouse and later served as manager of Pittsburgh's warehouses at Houston, Kansas City and Philadelphia. He was elected a vice-president in 1935 and was largely responsible for the firm's success and growth in the highly competitive paint industry. Pittsburgh Plate today is one of the largest producers in the paint industry.

E. D. Peck, general paint manager for the merchandising division of the firm during the past twelve years, has been elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Griffin. Mr. Peck has been associated with the paint industry since 1907 and with Pittsburgh Plate since 1939. Prior to his service with Pittsburgh Plate, he was vice president and general manager of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York.

In addition to the firm's fifteen domestic paint and plastic producing plants, the brush division will, in the future, as it has during the past eighteen months, operate under the direction of Mr. Peck. Brush producing plants are at Baltimore, San Francisco and Keene, N. H. A new and separate plant for the manufacture of power driven brushes was placed in operation at Baltimore last week.

## Turpentine Farmers Told About Synthetic Lubricants

Carl F. Speh, assistant chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, told the annual meeting of the American Turpentine Farmers' Association in Valdosta, Ga., April 16, that the Department of Agriculture and navy chemists have succeeded in making synthetic lubricants from turpentine.

His report to the association gave results of two years of cooperative development work and said that since turpentine is produced in large quantities in the United States the discovery is expected to make special lubricants available for military and industrial use at substantially lower cost.

A major constituent of turpentine is the chemical alpha pinene. Dr. L. A. Goldblatt and fellow chemists at the naval stores division were able several years ago to oxidize alpha pinene and form penic acid, Mr. Speh explained. At the naval research laboratory, chemists working in the field of synthetic lubricants found that by using penic acid in combination with high boiling alcohols many excellent new classes of synthetic lubricants could be made.

## ASTM Promotes Painter

The American Society for Testing Materials has announced the appointment of Robert J. Painter as new treasurer of the society, effective April 15. He succeeds John K. Rittenhouse, who has retired after forty-three years of service with the group. It was also announced that Dorothy P. Douty would be assistant treasurer.

Mr. Painter has been on the ASTM Staff since 1931. He will continue as assistant secretary, to which office he was appointed in 1946. He will also continue as associate editor of the "ASTM Bulletin" and handle various technical contacts as in the past. Miss Douty, as assistant treasurer, will be directly in charge of accounting and many financial records, and will also assist in connection with budgets and ASTM investments.

Mr. Rittenhouse was the first full-time employee of the society, beginning in 1909. He was closely associated with the society's first secretary, Dr. Edgar Marburg.

## Chemists' Club Meeting Set

The Chemists' Club will hold its fifty-third annual meeting and election for officers May 7 at 6 p.m. at the club house, 52 East 41st street, New York, Lloyd Van Doren, secretary, has announced.

## Cosmetic Chemists Outline Program Plans for May 15

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists has revealed program plans for its semi-annual meeting, to be held May 15 at the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Dr. M. G. Mulinos, of New York Medical College, will lead off the morning session with a description of "A Study on the Toxicity of Sodium Perborate When Used as a Neutralizer in Permanent Waving." Professor J. M. Juran, of New York University, will discuss "The Evaluation of Sensory Reactions with Numbers Instead of Adjectives." C. Pacifico, of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, will talk on "The Uses of Some New Chemicals in Cosmetics." Dr. A. Kurtin, dermatologist, will outline "A New Method for Scar Removal," with a fifteen-minute motion picture.

Following are the talks to be presented in the afternoon:—"The Use of Tracers and Their Application to Cosmetic Research," A. Meshbane, Tracerlab, Inc.; "Experimental Loss of Hair, Due to Contact with Certain Chemicals, and its Regeneration," Dr. P. Flesch, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; "Quaternary Ammonium Compounds and Their Uses in the Field of Cosmetics from a Germicidal and Bacteriostatic Viewpoint," W. E. Botwright, Rohm & Haas Company, and "The Etiology of Infection Dandruff," Dr. G. F. Reddish, Lambert Pharmacal Company.

At the luncheon, the society will present an honorary membership to J. L. Thomson, head of cosmetic and color section, Food and Drug division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada. The presentation will be made by Dr. S. D. Gershon, president of the society.

## Symposiarchs Meet May 1

The Symposiarchs will meet May 1 at 6 p.m. in the Bogert room of the Chemists' Club, New York. Speakers will be C. E. O'Hara and J. W. Osterburg, staff members of the New York City Police Laboratory. Messrs. O'Hara and Osterburg, who are co-authors of *An Introduction to Criminalistics*, will duscuss "Science vs. Crime."

## Tung Oil Ass'n Sets Meeting

The American Tung Oil Association will hold its nineteenth annual convention October 8 to 10 at the Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala.

# ASTM Fiftieth Annual Meeting Plans Outlined

The American Society for Testing Materials has drawn up the provisional program for its fiftieth anniversary meeting, to be held June 23 to 27 at the Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York. Scheduled are thirty technical sessions. In addition, there will be in progress throughout the week the society's tenth Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Laboratory Supplies and its eighth Photographic Exhibit. All exhibits will be at the Statler.

At the annual dinner on June 25, which this year includes special features commemorating ASTM's fiftieth anniversary, the chief speaker will be Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences and head of Johns Hopkins University. The president's luncheon, to be held on the twenty-fourth, will include the annual address of ASTM president T. S. Fuller, General Electric Company, and short address of greetings from Dr. R. E. Zimmerman, vice-president, United States Steel Company, speaking for the American engineering and technical groups and associations, and A. Caquot, president of the International Organization for Standardization, who will respond for the foreign delegation at the meeting.

### Marburg, Gillett Lectures

Some sixty firms are scheduled to participate in the testing apparatus and laboratory supplies exhibit. A feature of the photographic exhibit will be the traveling print show of the technical division, Photographic Society of America. The Edgar Marburg lecture this year will be on "Non-Destructive Testing" by Dr. R. C. McMaster, Battelle Memorial Institute, and the first H. W. Gillett memorial lecture will be on "Man, Metals, and Power," by N. L. Mochel, Westinghouse Electric Corporation. The Gillett lecture is slated for June 23 at 4 p m., while the Marburg lecture will be presented on the twenty-fifth at 4 p. m. Both will take place at the Statler hotel.

Opening the technical program on June 23 will be a session on the "Effects of Notches and Metallurgical Changes on Strength and Ductibility of Metals at Elevated Temperatures," sponsored by the joint committee on effect of temperature on the properties of metals. Also scheduled that day is a session on "Tin," sponsored by ASTM's committee B-2 on nonferrous metals and alloys. Slated for presentation are the following:—

### Tin Discussion

"Effect of Trace Alloying Elements on the Allotropic Transformation of Pure Tin," F. J. Dunkerley, University of Pennsylvania.

"The Determination of Small Amounts of Impurities in Tin," Marie Farnsworth and Joseph Pekola, Metal & Thermit Corporation.

"Tin Conservation in Making Cans," Robert Hartwell, American Can Company.

"Tin Coatings," F. A. Lowenheim, Metal & Thermit.

"Tin Resources and Production," Stuart Miller, Pacific Tin Corporation.

'Solders in Automobile Industry," William Wiers, General Motors Corporation.

"Analysis of Tin," panel discussion, jointly sponsored with committees E-3 on chemical analysis of metals and E-2 on emission spectroscopy.

On June 24, committee D-19 on industrial water will sponsor a discussion on "Continuous Analysis of Industrial Water and Industrial Waste Water." Papers to be presented are:—

"Continuous Recording of Chlorine Residuals and Determination of Chlorine Demand," A. E. Griffin, Wallace & Tiernan Company.

"Automatic Sampling of Industrial Water and Industrial Waste Water," M. F. Madarasz, Ford Motor Company.

"Some Practical Aspects of the Measurement of pH, Electrical Conductivity and Oxidation-Reduction Potential of Industrial Water," Robert Rosenthal, Industrial Instruments, Inc.

"Continuous Measurement of Dissolved Gases in Industrial Water," J. K. Rummel, of Sheppard T. Powell.

"Measurement of Color, Turbidity, Hardness, and Silica in Industrial Waters," F. C. Staats, Hercules Powder Company.

Other sessions programmed for the

—*Continued on page 65*

## Chemical Bureau Alumni Association Meets May 14

A committee of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association met in Washington, D. C., April 16 and formulated plans for a reunion in the Washington hotel, that city, on May 14. Those interested in attending are asked to contact Frank E. Bennett, chief of the drugs, solvents and detergents branch, chemical division, chemical, rubber and forest products bureau, National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C.

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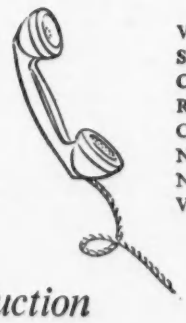

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# Current Market Quotations

## Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

**Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 18 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.**

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## A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - =
over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - =

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ .26¼
l.c.l., ton lots ..... lb. .26½ .27½
smaller lots ..... lb. .29½ .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - =
l.c.l. frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17½- =
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .14½- =

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - =
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .74 - =

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - =
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .79 - =

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - =
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - =

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - =

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- =
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- =
tanks ..... lb. .36 - =

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- =
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- =
tanks ..... lb. .36 - =

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - =
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1390- =
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- =
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - =
56%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 9.65 - =
70%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 11.70 - =
80%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 12.45 - =
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.50 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - =
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - =

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib, dms., works ..... lb. .30½- =

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls ..... lb. 2.10 - =
tech., bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. 1.10 - =

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - =
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 24.85 - =
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 25.25 - =
bots., kilo, lots ..... kilo. 25.50 - =
500-gram lots ..... kilo 26.00 - =

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - =
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic, tech, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 120.75 - =
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - =
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - =
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 145.25 - =
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - =
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - =
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 116.75 - =
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - =
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - =
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - =
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 120.25 - =
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - =
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - =
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 91.75 - =
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - =
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - =
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - =
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 125.25 - =
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - =
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - =
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 96.75 - =
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls ..... lb. 1.47 - =

Acid, butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - =
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38½- =
tankcars, works ..... lb. 36½ - =

Cacodylic, bots ..... lb. 10.50 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms ..... lb. 4.00 4.75
synth., dms ..... lb. 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms, l.c.l ..... lb. .35½ - =

Caprylic, 90%, dms, l.c.l ..... lb. .35½ - =

Cassello, dms, frt alld ..... lb 1.44 - =

Castor oil, split, dms ..... lb. .33¼ .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld ..... lb. 3.21 - =

Chlorosulphonic, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - =
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .044 .059
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .034 - =

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - =
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - .28¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots ..... lb. 2.50 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - =
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. .27½ - =
kgs. ..... lb. .28½ - =
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - =
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .28 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. .28½ - =
kgs. ..... lb. .29½ - =
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .24½ - =
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. 25 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. .25½ - =
kgs. ..... lb. .26½ - =
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls ..... lb. .79 -

Coconut oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .17 .18¼
double dist., dms ..... lb. .18½ .19¾

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .1050 .1175
double dist., dms ..... lb. .1100 .1225

Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - =
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - =
tanks, same basis ... gal. 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.36 - =
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - =
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - =
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 1.38 - =
tanks, same basis ... gal. 1.25 - =
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse., gal. 1.20 - 1.30
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - =
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis ... gal. .58 - =

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - =
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 - =
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - =

Crotonic, fib, dms., works ..... lb. .31 - =

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls ..... lb .90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots ..... lb 22.00 25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works ..... lb. .14 - =

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - =
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35½ - =
tanks, works ..... lb. .33½ - =

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 - =

Folic, bots, fib, cns., kilo or more gram. 1.60 - =

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 .17
l.c.l., works ..... lb .14½ .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works .... lb. .1475 .1750
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 .23½

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms .... lb. .37 .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - =
paste, bbls., frt alld ..... lb 1.45 - =

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib dms ..... lb 8.50 - =

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots ..... lb. .23½ .31¼
dms. ..... lb. .14½ - =
cbys. ..... lb. .17½ - =

Glumatic, 99½%, laevo, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works .... lb 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works .... lb. .82 - =

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys ..... lb 2.67 - =
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb 2.98 - =

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works ..... lb. 1.15 - =
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots .... lb. .40 - =

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - =
70%, steel dms., works .... lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - =

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - =
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - =

Acid, hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys ..... lb .80 - =

J, bbls., works, 100% basis .. lb 2.50 2.65

Koch, bbls, frt. alld ..... lb. .64 .70

L, bbls, frt alld ..... lb. 1.25 - =

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots ..... lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls or more lb. .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls ..... lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ - =
1 to 19 ..... lb. .22½ .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more ..... lb. .3815- =
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - =
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.70 - =
cbys., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% cbys ..... lb. .85 .88

Laurent's, bbls ..... lb .60 .67

Lauric, 90-95%, dms ..... lb. .24¾- .25½
60%, dms ..... lb 18¾ .19½

Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms .... lb. .2070- .2120
water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2370- .2420

Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms ..... lb .37 .38

Malic, dms ..... lb .50 - =

Mandelic, NF, dms, 1,000-lb lots, lb 2.35 - =
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 2.50

Metanilic dms works ..... lb .57 - =

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truck loads, works lb .76 - =
less than truckload, works lb 76½ .80

Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb 1.40 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¾ .24¾
tech., flake 96-97%, dms lb. .20¼ .21¼

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
tanks, works ..... ton. 25.00 29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ..... ton. 27.00 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ..... ton. 32.00 36.00

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms ..... lb. .24¾- .25¼

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J)

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lb. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E ..... 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E ..... 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E ..... 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% $HNO_3$, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .25

Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).

Oleic, single distilled, dms .... lb. .12¼- .13¼
tanks ..... lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14¾- .16
tanks ..... lb. .13¼- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib, dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1575- .1590
10,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist, dms lb 10¼ .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77

Para-aminosalicylic, tech., dms, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb .77 —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acid, phenylglycollic—Acacia

## *Abbreviations*

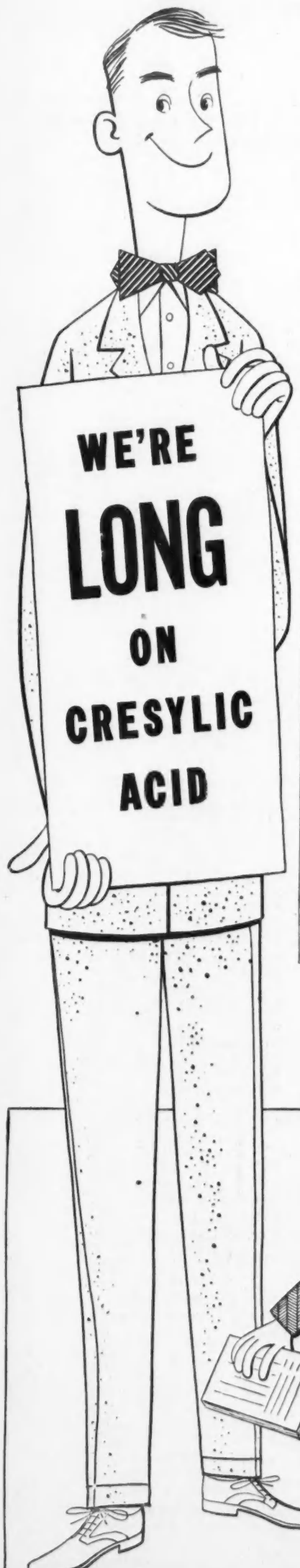
### *Used in OPD Market Quotations*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACS | American Chemical Society | dest-dist. | destructive-distilled | neut. | neutral |
| | | dextro | dextrorotatory | NF. | National Formularly |
| alld. | allowed | dist. | distilled | nom. | nominal |
| ammo. | ammonia | distr. | distributor | No. | number |
| amorph. | amorphous | djns. | demijohns | ord. | ordinary |
| AMP. | American melting point | dlvd. | delivered | oz | ounce |
| | | dms. | drums | Pac. | Pacific |
| anhyd. | anhydrous | dom. | domestic | pf. | proof |
| a.p.a. | available phosphoric acid | E | east | phos. | phosphate |
| | | e.p. | end point | photo. | photographic |
| artif. | artificial | equald. | equalized | pkgs. | packages |
| ASTM. | American Society for Testing Materials | F | fahrenheit | powd. | powdered |
| | | ferment. | fermentation | precip. | precipitated |
| | | ffa. | free fatty acid | prod. | producer |
| | | ffc. | free from chlorine | pt. | point |
| Be. | Baume | | | pulv. | pulverized |
| bgs. | bags | fib. | fiber | purif. | purified |
| bbls. | barrels | f.o.b. | free on board | redist. | redistilled |
| bls. | bales | FPA. | free of prussic acid | refd. | refined |
| bots. | bottles | | | refy. | refinery |
| b.p. | boiling point | frt. | freight | reg. | regular |
| b.p.l. | bone phosphate of lime | fus. | fused | resub. | resublimed |
| | | gal. | gallon | ret. | returnable |
| b.r. | boiling range | gran. | granular | SD. | specially denatured |
| bxs. | boxes | grd. | ground | | |
| C. | centigrade | i.&a. | iron and aluminum | s.d | single distilled |
| cbys. | carboys | | | S. E. | southeast |
| CD. | completely denatured | i.b.p. | initial boiling point | secs. | seconds |
| | | imp. | imported | s.g. | specific gravity |
| c.i.f. | cost insurance, freight | incl. | included | ship't. | shipment |
| | | indust. | industrial | solut. | solution |
| cks. | casks | kgs. | kegs | s.u. | standard unit |
| c.l. | car lots | lacq. | lacquer | synth. | synthetic |
| cns. | cans | lb. | pound | tanks. | railroad tankcars |
| col. | color | l.c.l. | less than car lots | tech. | technical |
| com'l | commercial | liq. | liquid | USP. | U. S. Pharmacopoeia |
| conc. | concentrated | m.a.p. | mixed anilin point | | |
| CP. | chemically pure | M c.f. | thousand cubic feet | vis. | viscosity |
| cps. | centipoises | | | VM&P | varnish makers & painters |
| cryst. | crystal | min. | minimum | | |
| cs. | cases | m.p. | melting point | W | west |
| ctns. | cartons | N. | nitrogen | whse. | warehouse |
| cyls. | cylinders | nat. | natural | w.w. | water white |
| dbl. | double | | | | |
| denat. | denatured | | | | |

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

## Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l. works | 100 lbs. | 7.00 | 7.10 |
| l.c.l., works, frt alld. | 100 lbs. | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 4.90 | 5.00 |
| NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works | lb. | .08 | .08¼ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .08½ | .09¼ |
| Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls | lb. | .55 | — |
| small dms | lb. | .81 | .87 |
| tech., bbls | lb | .32 | .33 |
| Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .258 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb | .263 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .19 | .243 |
| Pyrogallic, NF,. (see Pyrogallol) | | | |
| tech., bbls | lb | 2.76 | 2.99 |
| Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works | gal. | .36 | — |
| whse. | gal. | .504 | — |
| Ricinoleic (see Acid castor oil, split). | | | |
| S, bbls., works | lb | 3.25 | — |
| Salicylic, crude, bgs | lb | .35 | — |
| sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. | lb | .37 | — |
| l.c.l. | lb | .44 | — |
| dyestuffs grade, bbls | lb | .39 | — |
| USP, cryst., bbls | lb. | .46 | — |
| powder, bbls | lb. | .51 | — |
| Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .90¾ | .94 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .92¾ | .94½ |
| Soybean oil, double dist., dms. | lb. | .12¼ | .13½ |
| single dist., dms | lb. | .11¾ | .13 |
| Stearic, double pressed, bgs | lb. | .11 | .12¼ |
| single-pressed, bgs | lb. | .10½ | .11¾ |
| triple-pressed, bgs | lb. | .13¼ | .14½ |
| Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works | lb | .63 | .75 |
| Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .18 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb | .20 | — |
| Sulphuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works | 100 lbs | 1.75 | — |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs | 2.05 | 2.85 |
| tanks, works | ton | 16.30 | — |
| 66° Be, chys., c.l. works | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| l.c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.30 | 3.10 |
| tanks, works | ton. | 20.00 | — |
| 96-100%, tanks, works | ton. | 21.00 | — |
| CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt equald. | lb | .09¾ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .11¼ | .11¾ |
| 5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb | .13¼ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb | 14¾ | .20¾ |
| fuming, 20% tanks, works | ton. | 22.40 | — |
| Tallow, dist., dms | lb | .09¼ | .10½ |
| hydrogenated, dms | lb. | .10½ | .11¾ |
| Tannic, NF USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots | lb | 1.59 | 1.60 |
| smaller lots | lb | 1.65 | 1.76 |
| powder bbls., 1,000-lb. lots | lb | 1.50 | — |
| smaller lots | lb | 1.51 | 1.69 |
| tech., dms | lb | .95 | — |
| Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't | lb. | .45½ | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .46 | — |
| 100-lb dms | lb. | .47 | — |
| small dms | lb. | .49 | .55 |
| imported, bgs | lb. | .36 | .40 |
| Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., chys. basis 100% | lb | 1.60 | 1.86 |
| Tobias, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | 74 | — |
| Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works | works | .16 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .17½ | — |
| Trichloracetic, bots | lb. | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2.4.5.T). | | | |
| Tungstic, tech., kgs., works | lb | 4.30 | — |
| Undecylenic, dms. | lb | 1.40 | — |
| Aconite leaves, bls | lb. | .25 | .35 |
| Root, bls | lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots | oz. | 27.50 | 32.50 |
| cryst., potent, bots | oz | 78.00 | 85.00 |
| Acrolein, dms., works | lb | .50 | — |
| Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works | lb | 44½ | — |
| l.c.l. works | lb | 45 | .47 |
| tanks, works | lb | 43 | — |
| ACTH, bots | gm. | 40.00 | — |
| Adeps lanae (See Lanolin). | | | |
| Adonis vernalis herb, bls | lb | .22 | .24 |
| Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH | | | |
| Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. | lb | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| powdered, 30 mesh, fil. dms | lb | 1.60 | 1.85 |
| Agaric, white, bls | lb. | 2.25 | Nom. |
| Agrimony herb, bls | lb. | .25 | .30 |
| Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. | ½lb. | 8.50 | 11.00 |
| Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls., | lb. | 1.46 | 1.48 |
| powd., bbls | lb. | 1.50 | 1.52 |
| tech, cryst., bbls | lb. | 1.00 | 1.08 |
| Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble). | | | |
| light, dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .70 | .80 |
| Egg (see Albumen). | | | |
| Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .31¾ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .32½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .30 | — |
| Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.) | | | |
| ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss | lb. | .21 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss | lb. | .22 | — |
| tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss | lb. | .19 | — |
| fermentation, rened, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .33¾ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .34¾ | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .32 | — |
| 128-132° C., dms. l.c.l. dlvd. | lb. | .36½ | — |
| ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .38½ | — |
| Benzyl, NF, dms | lb. | .64 | .80 |
| tech., dms., dlvd | lb. | .47½ | .49 |
| Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .17¾ | .29¾ |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .18½ | .30¾ |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .16 | .28 |
| synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .17¾ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .18½ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .16 | — |
| secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. | lb. | 12¾ | .14¾ |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .13½ | .15½ |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .11 | .13 |
| tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .13¾ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .14½ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .12 | — |
| Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .15 | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .15½ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .13½ | — |
| 95%, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .16½ | .20¼ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .17 | .22¾ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .15 | .20¼ |
| Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more | lb. | 1.32 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.37 | — |
| NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more | lb. | .72 | .95 |
| smaller lots | lb. | .72 | 1.00 |
| Cinnamic, bots | lb. | 2.25 | 3.20 |
| Decyl, bots | lb. | 1.70 | 2.00 |
| Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .87 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., same basis | gal. | .91 | .96 |
| tanks, dlvd., same basis | gal. | 75 | — |
| Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit. | | | |
| Proprietary solvent, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .69½ | .88 |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 73½ | .97 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .57½ | 76 |
| Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit. | | | |
| SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .88 | — |
| l.c.l. same basis | gal. | .92 | .97 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .57½ | 76 |
| SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .88 | — |
| l.c.l. same basis | gal. | .92 | .97 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .56 | 76 |
| SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .86 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .90 | .95 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .56 | 74 |
| SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies | gal. | .86½ | .87 |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .90½ | .96 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .74½ | .75 |
| Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies | gal. | .87 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .91 | .96 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .58 | .75 |
| SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | 1.34½ | 1.48½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 1.38½ | 1.57½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 1.22½ | 1.36½ |
| SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .88½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .92½ | .97½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .76½ | — |
| SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .84½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .88½ | .93½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .72½ | — |
| SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .89½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 93½ | .98½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .61½ | .77½ |
| SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies | gal. | .88½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .92½ | .97½ |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .58 | .76½ |
| Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .13¾ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14½ | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .12 | — |
| tech., dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .13¼ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .14 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .11½ | — |
| Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | 20.82 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 20.86 | 20.91 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 20.70 | — |
| tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies | gal. | .87 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .91 | .96 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .55 | .75 |
| absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. | gal. | 21.94 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | 21.98 | 22.03 |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | 21.82 | — |
| Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .29¼ | .29½ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .28 | — |
| Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E | lb. | .30½ | — |
| l.c.l. same basis | lb. | .31½ | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .29 | — |
| Furfuryl, tech., cns., works | lb. | .31 | — |
| dms., c.l., works | lb. | .22½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .24 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .19½ | — |
| Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined) | | | |
| Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .17 | .17½ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .17¾ | .18½ |
| tanks, dlvd. | lb. | .15¼ | .15½ |
| Iso-octyl, dms. c.l., works | lb. | .29¼ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .29¾ | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .26¼ | — |
| Isopropyl rerd. 91% ums., incl., c.l., dlvd | gal. | .5050 | .5225 |
| l.c.l., dlvd. | gal. | .5550 | .5640 |
| tanks, dlvd | gal. | .3850 | — |
| 95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd | gal. | .52¾ | .53 |
| l.c.l., dlvd | gal. | .57¾ | .58 |
| tanks, dlvd | gal. | .40¾ | .41 |
| 99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd | gal. | .55 | .56¾ |
| l.c.l., dlvd | gal. | .60 | .61 |
| tanks, dlvd | gal. | .43 | — |
| Lauryl, bots | lb. | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Methyl (see Methanol). | | | |
| Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl) | | | |
| Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots | lb. | 1.70 | 3.25 |
| technical (see Octanol normal). | | | |
| Pantothenyl (see Panthenol). | | | |
| Phenylethyl, dms | lb. | 1.57 | 2.15 |
| Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works | lb. | .72½ | 76 |
| smaller lots works | lb. | .77½ | .81 |
| Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .13 | — |
| l.c.l. dlvd | lb. | .14 | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .11 | — |
| Salicyl (see Saligenin). | | | |
| Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y | lb. | .49½ | — |
| dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. | lb. | 42½ | — |
| l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y | lb. | .45 | — |
| tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y | lb. | .40 | — |
| Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y | lb. | .29 | — |
| l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y | lb. | .30 | — |
| tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y | lb. | .27 | — |
| Aldol, 95%, dms., works | lb. | .23 | — |
| denaturing grade, dms | gal. | 2.15 | — |
| Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld | lb. | .93 | — |
| l.c.l., works, frt. alld | lb. | 1.05 | — |

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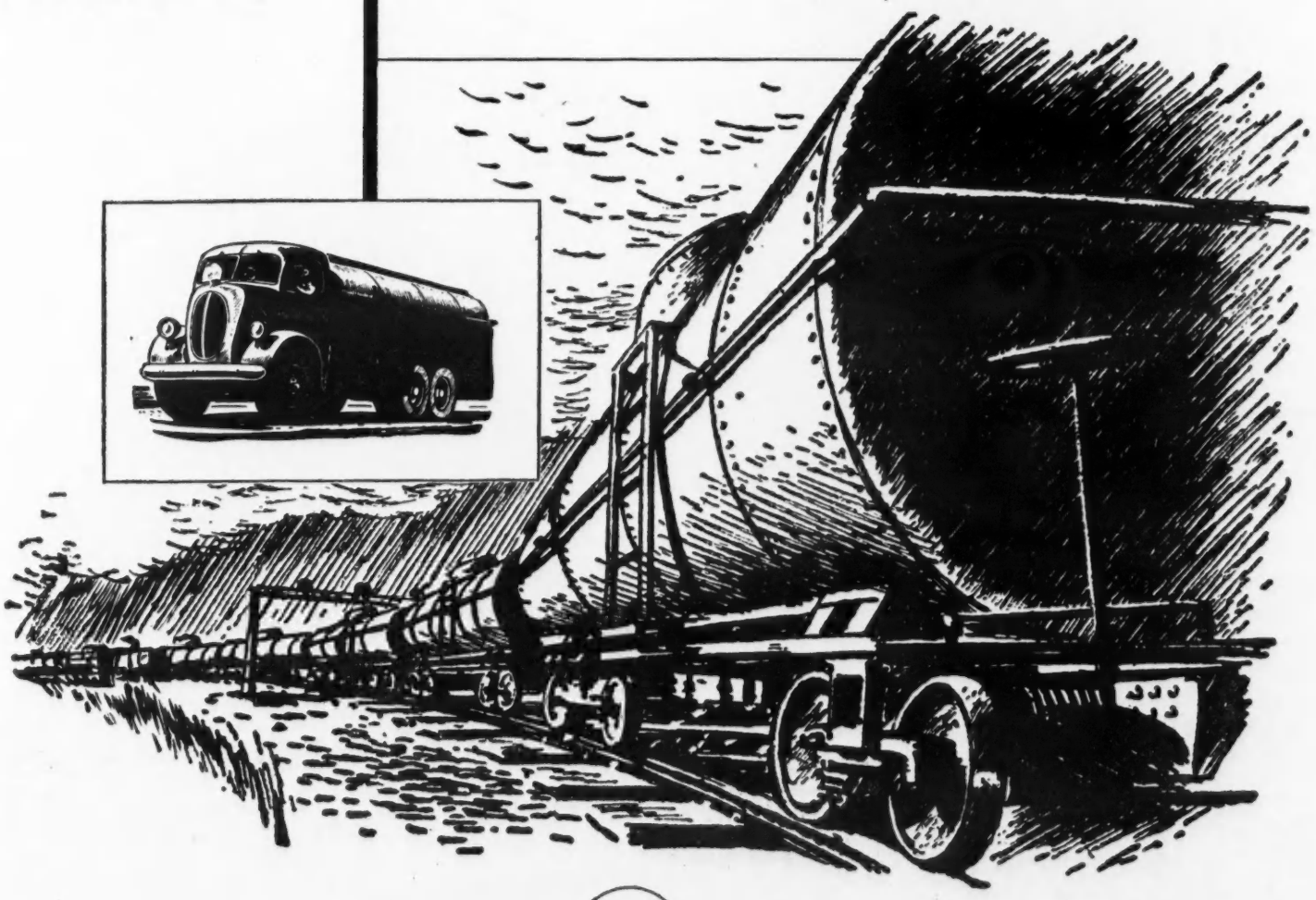
20°, 22°



CORNWELL

## Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. LAmbert 5-2494

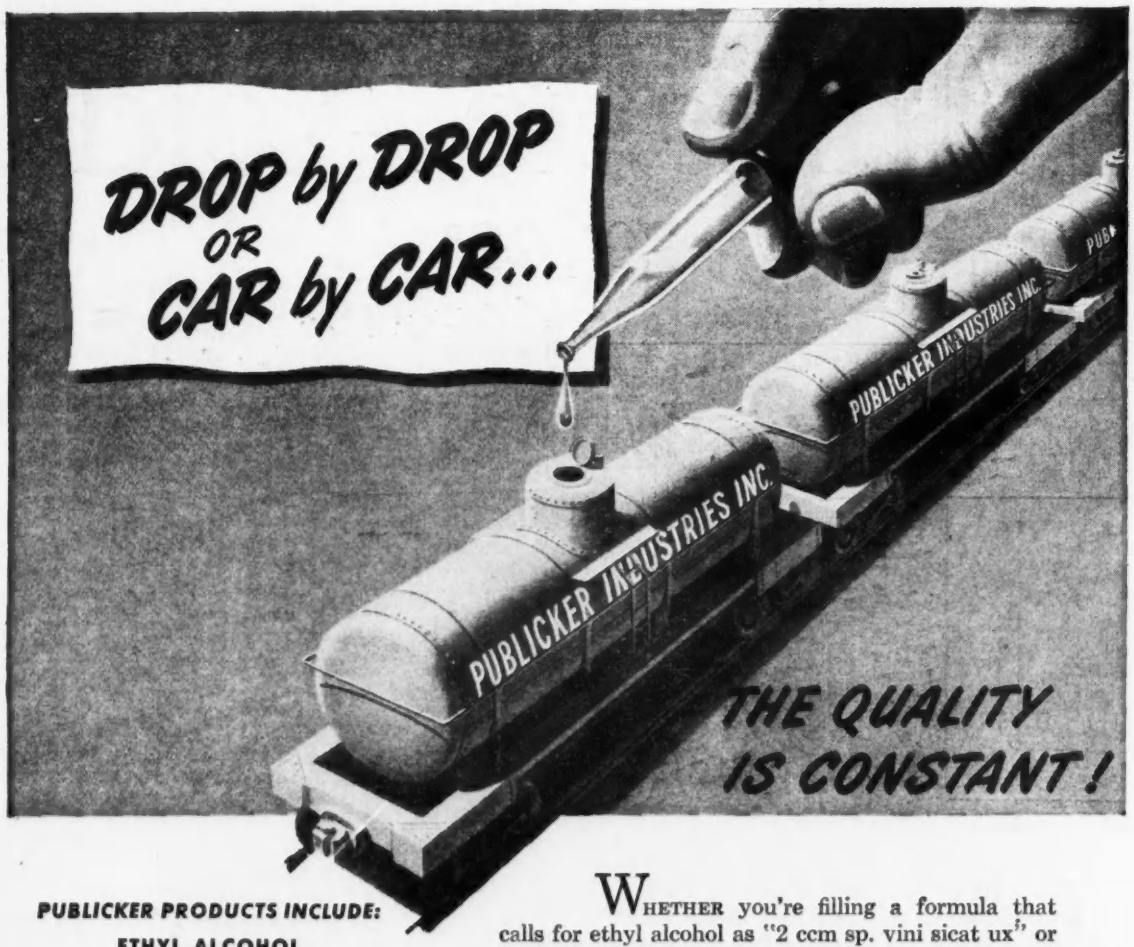
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. TOrresdale (Phila.) 4-7358

## Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works lb 38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots works lb 8.55 9.55
2½%, dms., works gal. 7.35 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .40 - .45
powdered cs. lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kegs lb 60 - .65
Socotrine kegs lb. 25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .32
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0425 - .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
8-9½%, $Al_2O_3$, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
800 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .56
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½ - —
standard, dms lb. .68½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½ - —
unpolished standard, dms lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .50
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb 60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bbls. dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, tertilizer, tanks, works ton 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb 17 - 17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% $NH_3$), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 386.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 83.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .75 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - 75
Persulphate kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb. 14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 40.00 - 45.00
purified, dms., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
synthetic, bgs., tanks ton 54.50 - —
bulk, works ton 51.50 - —
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .50
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ - .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).


PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
PURE ALCOHOL
SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL
ALL FORMULAE
COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT (TR 590)
All Products Available in 190 and 200 Proof

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amyl butyrate, dms | lb. | .90 | 1.05 |
| Cinnamic aldehyde, dms | lb. | 1.80 | 2.10 |
| Nitrite, USP, bots | lb. | 1.75 | 1.83 |
| Salicylate, cns., dms | lb. | .77 | .95 |
| Anethol, NF, cns., dms | lb. | 1.30 | 1.60 |
| Angelica root, dom., bls | lb. | .60 | .70 |
| imported, bls | lb. | .50 | .80 |
| Angostura bark, bls | lb. | .43 | .48 |
| Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. | lb. | .19 | — |
| l.c.l., works, frt. alld | lb. | .20 | — |
| tanks, works, frt. alld | lb. | .18 | — |
| Salt, dms., frt. alld | lb. | .30 | — |
| Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat | lb. | .75 | — |
| Czech, bgs | lb. | .13½ | .14 |
| Mexican, bgs | lb. | .15 | .15½ |
| Spanish, bgs | lb. | .15½ | .16 |
| Turkish, bgs | lb. | .14½ | .15 |
| Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms | lb. | 2.45 | 2.80 |
| Annatto seed, whole, dms | lb. | .26 | — |
| powdered, bgs | lb. | .28 | — |
| Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| 90%, bbls., works | lb. | 1.25 | — |
| Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .85 | .88 |
| Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride). | | | |
| Metal, bulk, c.l., mines | lb. | .50 | — |
| cases, c.l., mines | lb. | .50½ | — |
| Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .44½ | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .45½ | — |
| Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd | lb. | .42 | .42½ |
| Trichloride, pails, c.l., works | lb. | .35¾ | .50 |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .37¾ | .52 |
| solution, cbys. | lb. | .29 | .30 |
| Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic). | | | |
| Antipyrene, NF, dms | lb. | 2.50 | 2.60 |
| Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots | oz. | 23.40 | 23.90 |
| Areca nuts, powd., bbls | lb. | .13 | .16 |
| Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins | oz. | 5.00 | 5.73 |
| Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots | kilo. | 77.00 | — |
| Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis) | | 40.00 | — |
| Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. | lb. | .55 | .75 |
| root, bls | lb. | 1.45 | — |
| Arrowroot, powd., bgs | lb. | .11 | .14 |
| Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't | lb. | .80 | .90 |
| Trioxide, USP dms | lb. | .40 | — |
| White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .06½ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .07½ | .08½ |
| Asafetida, cs | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| powd., bbls., dms | lb. | .50 | .53 |
| Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.) | | | |
| Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 1,300.00 | — |
| No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 675.00 | — |
| Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 556.00 | — |
| fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 436.00 | — |
| 3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 371.00 | — |
| 3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 348.00 | — |
| 3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 321.00 | — |
| 4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 173.00 | — |
| 4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 173.00 | — |
| 4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 156.00 | — |
| 4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 156.00 | — |
| 5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 122.50 | — |
| 5K, c.l., 20 tons, mines | ton. | 122.50 | — |
| 5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 116.50 | — |
| 5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines | ton. | 110.00 | — |
| 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 78.00 | — |
| 7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines | ton. | 68.50 | — |
| 7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 65.00 | — |
| 7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 55.00 | — |
| 7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 46.00 | — |
| 7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 40.00 | — |
| 7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 39.00 | — |
| 7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| 7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines | ton. | 40.00 | — |
| 7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 40.00 | — |
| 8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines | ton. | 27.00 | — |

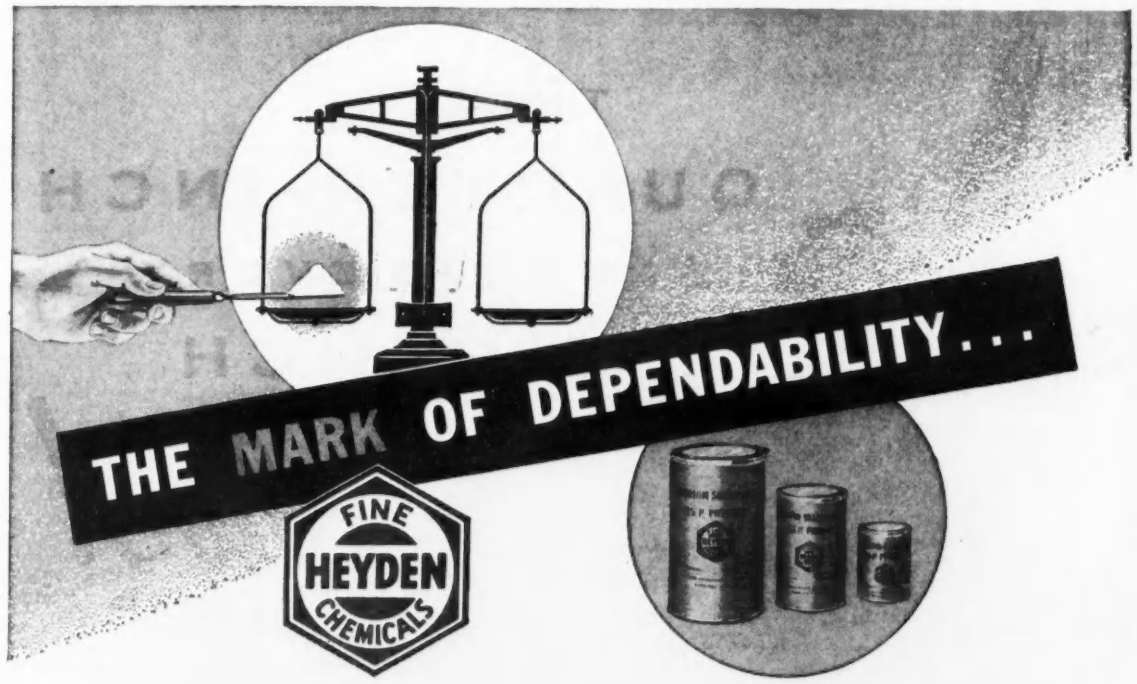
Asbestos prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah | ton. | 34.00 | — |
| select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 38.00 | — |
| 270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 37.00 | — |
| jet, bgs., c.l., same basis | ton. | 34.00 | — |
| Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works | lb. | .06½ | — |
| Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery | gal. | .09 | — |
| emulsion tanks, tank wagon, refinery | gal. | .09½ | .10 |
| steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tank wagon, refinery | ton. | 22.00 | — |
| 80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery | ton. | 21.00 | — |
| Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.) | | | |
| Atropine, USP, bots | oz. | 9.00 | 11.50 |
| Sulphate, USP, bots | oz. | 5.60 | 6.50 |

## B

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units | vial. | .42 | — |
| 10,000 units | vial. | .80 | — |
| 50,000 units | vial. | 2.28 | — |
| Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs | lb | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| Barberry, root, bark, bags | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| tree bark, bgs | lb | .40 | .45 |
| Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms | lb | 5.00 | — |
| Sodium, USP, dms | lb | 5.25 | 5.27 |
| Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works | ton | 85.50 | — |
| smaller lots, works | ton | 95.50 | — |
| Chlorate, kgs., works | lb. | .34 | .38 |
| Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 5gs | ton. | 152.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 162.00 | — |
| NF, crystl., dms | lb. | Ill | .21 |
| Chromate, bgs., frt. equald | lb. | .31½ | .32 |
| Dioxide (see Barium peroxide). | | | |
| Hydrate, crystals, bgs | ton | 190.00 | 200.00 |
| Iodide, bots | lb. | 6.14 | — |
| Monoxide (see Oxide). | | | |
| Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .12½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb | .14 | — |
| Oxide grd., dms., c.l., works | ton | 250.00 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 260.00 | — |
| Peroxide, dms., works | lb. | .16 | — |
| Stearate, ctns., c.l | lb. | .37 | — |
| ton lots | lb | .38 | — |
| less ton lots | lb. | .39 | — |
| Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe). | | | |
| X-ray, bbls | lb. | .14 | — |
| Sulphide, dms., c.l., works | ton. | 71.50 | — |
| l.c.l., works | ton. | 81.50 | — |
| Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines | ton | 9.40 | 12.50 |
| Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines | ton | 20.00 | — |
| 95.75% bgs. mines | ton | 20.00 | — |
| water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis | ton | 37.60 | 37.85 |
| ex whse., N. Y. | ton | 53.45 | 61.75 |
| Bauxite, bulk, mines | ton. | 9.50 | 10.00 |
| Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves). | | | |
| Belladonna leaf, bls | lb. | .40 | .45 |
| root, bls | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works | ton. | 12.50 | — |
| Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works | ton. | 71.40 | — |
| 5 ton lots | ton. | 68.90 | — |
| ex dock, 10 ton lots | ton. | 57.00 | — |
| low gel, bgs., l.c.l. | ton. | 69.70 | — |
| 5-ton lots | ton. | 67.20 | — |
| ex dock, 10 ton lots | ton. | 55.00 | — |
| Benzaldehyde, NF, dms | lb. | .74 | .79 |
| tech., cbys., dms | lb. | .49 | .54 |
| Benzal chloride, cbys., works | lb. | .22 | .23½ |
| Benzene (see Benzol). | | | |
| Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane). | | | |
| tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit | lb. | .015 | .020 |
| l.c.l., works, gamma unit | lb. | .019 | .021 |
| dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit | lb. | .02 | .02¼ |
| l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit | lb. | .0275 | — |
| wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit | lb. | .0325 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit | lb. | .0335 | .0400 |
| Benzidine, base, bbls | lb. | 1.02 | — |
| Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld | lb. | .94 | — |
| Benzocaine, dms | lb. | 3.50 | 3.77 |
| Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa | gal. | .37 | — |
| Birmingham district | gal. | .30 | .35 |
| Chicago district | gal. | .30 | .35 |
| Cleveland district | gal. | .30 | .35 |
| Geneva, Utah | gal. | .30 | — |
| Johnstown, Pa | gal. | .35 | — |
| Lackawanna, N. Y. | gal. | .37 | — |
| Lone Star, Texas | gal. | .37 | — |
| Lorain, Ohio | gal. | .30 | — |
| Minaqua, Colo | gal. | .35 | — |
| Philadelphia, Pa | gal. | .37 | .39 |
| Pittsburgh district | gal. | .30 | .35 |
| Sparrows Point, Md | gal. | .37 | — |
| Syracuse, N. Y | gal. | .37 | — |
| Terre Haute, Ind | gal. | .35 | — |
| Wyandotte, Mich | gal. | .38¼ | — |
| Youngstown, Ohio | gal. | .35 | — |
| Benzophenone, dms | lb. | 1.40 | 1.70 |
| Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .46¾ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .47 | — |
| Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .20½ | .23½ |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .21½ | .24½ |
| Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works | lb. | .90 | 1.05 |
| Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms | lb. | .65 | 1.05 |
| Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl). | | | |
| Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms | lb. | .80 | — |
| Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald | lb. | .21 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .22 | — |
| High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher. | | | |
| Cinnamate, cns | lb | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| Formate, cns | lb | 1.60 | 2.10 |
| Propionate, bots | lb. | 1.35 | 1.80 |
| Salicylate, bots | lb. | 1.65 | 1.85 |
| Benzylidinacetone, bots | lb | 1.68 | 2.45 |
| Benzylisoeugenol, bots | lb. | 10.25 | 10.95 |
| Berberine bisulphate, cns | lb. | 35.00 | 36.25 |
| Hydrochloride, bots | lb. | 35.00 | 36.25 |
| Sulphate, cns | lb. | 35.00 | 36.25 |
| Berberis root, bls | lb. | .22 | .30 |
| Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .29½ | — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .30 | — |
| Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works | lb. | .90 | — |
| Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works | lb. | 78½ | — |
| tech., bbls., c.l., works | lb. | .32 | .32½ |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .34 | — |
| Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| Custom contract | lb. | 1.65 | 1.85 |
| Salicylate, dms | lb. | 5.00 | — |
| Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works | lb | 1.05 | 1.10 |
| Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 1.15 | 1.40 |
| Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| Beth root, bls | lb. | 45 | .50 |
| Biotin, cryst., bots | gram | 10.00 | — |
| Bismuth chloride, jars | lb | 5.11 | — |
| Hydroxide, dms | lb. | 4.65 | — |
| Metal, bxs., ton lots | lb. | 2.25 | — |
| Nitrate, cryst., dms | lb. | 2.17 | — |
| Oxide, anhydrous, dms | lb. | 4.47 | 5.05 |
| Oxychloride, dms | lb. | 4.37 | 4.42 |
| Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms | lb | 5.22 | — |
| Subcarbonate, USP, dms | lb | 3.20 | — |
| Subgallate, NF, fib. dms | lb | 3.15 | — |
| Subiodide, fib. dms | lb | 5.37 | — |
| Subnitrate, NF, dms | lb | 2.65 | — |
| Subsalicylate USP, dms | lb | 3.50 | — |
| Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars | lb | 4.22 | — |
| Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .16 | — |
| cs. l.c.l., ship't point | lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .14¾ | .21 |
| Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works | lb. | .07 | — |
| bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .0740 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .1225 | — |
| uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works | lb. | .10 | — |
| bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse | lb. | .10 | — |




SALICYLIC ACID

The Heyden hexagon has always been the symbol of dependability and quality in chemicals. Years of experience in manufacturing Salicylic Acid and its derivatives assure you of purity and uniformity in these important products—whether in prescription quantities or truckloads.

If your formulations require Salicylic Acid or any of the Salicylates listed below—for use as an intermediate; in ointments; in tablets; in many other applications—standardize on Heyden for assurance. Samples and further information will be forwarded promptly on request.

FOR PRESCRIPTION AND MANUFACTURING USE...

SODIUM SALICYLATE U.S.P.
*Large Crystals, Flo Crystals or Powder*

METHYL SALICYLATE U.S.P.
*(Oil of Wintergreen, synthetic)*

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID U.S.P.
*Crystals or Powder (also Starch Granulations)*

PHENYL SALICYLATE N.F.
*(Salol) Granular or Powder*

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
*Crystals*

CALCIUM SALICYLATE
*Powder*

LITHIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
*Powder*

MAGNESIUM SALICYLATE
*Powder*

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE N.F.
*Powder*

Serving Industry Through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde - Benzoates - Benzyl Chloride
Bromides - Chlorinated Aromatics
Creosotes - Formaldehyde - Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates - Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine - Medicinal Colloids
Methylene Disalicylic Acid - Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates - Penicillin - Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate - Resorcinol - Salicylates
Salicylic Acid - Streptomycin

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

## Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding bgs c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l. works lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1250- —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works lb .0350- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb .1175- —
l.c.l. works lb .12 —
Lamp bgs., c.l. works lb .16 .45
Mineral, bgs works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb .25 .30
root, bls lb .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark bls lb .75 .80
tree bark, bls lb .38 .40
Black indian hemp root, bls lb .50 .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 110 00 —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 90.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 —
N Y whse ton 120 00 130 00
pulp 66% bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.52
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls, same basis lb. .45 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 4.80 - 4.82
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves bls lb .08 - .12
Bone, raw bulk Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon, 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.75.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton.82.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N Y or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N Y or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —

Borax, tech., cryst., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y, or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37 75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.108 00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 67 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N Y or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoatcetate).
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 1 00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., works lb. .1275- .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 —
powdered bgs lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15⅝
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
raw American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼ - .06¼
Turkey type bgs. same basis lb. .06½ .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb .11½- .12⅛
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - .29¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .30¾
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¾
Butylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

## C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 o.33
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5 75
synthetic, USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7 72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12

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★ Plasticized Grade Tar Base Enamel
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High Solubility in Methanol. Especially adapted for safe methylation.
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| Barium Oxide—Porous | Strontium Oxide—Porous |
| Barium Hydrate—Crystals | Strontium Hydrate—Crystals |
| Barium Hydroxide—Anhydrous | Strontium Hydroxide—Anhydrous |
| Barium Carbonate | Strontium Carbonate |
| Barium Nitrate | Strontium Nitrate |
| Barium Peroxide | Strontium Peroxide |
| Barium Chloride | Strontium Chloride |
| Barium Sulphide | Strontium Sulphide |
| Barium Acetate | Strontium Acetate |
| Barium Chromate | Strontium Chromate |
| Barium Oxalate | Strontium Oxalate |
| Barium Tartrate | Strontium Tartrate |
| Barium Fluoride | Strontium Fluoride |

Calcium Sulphide — Antimony Sulphide — Manganese Sulphide

# BARIUM & CHEMICALS, INC.

**WILLOUGHBY, OHIO**

***Manufacturers Since 1916***

*Eastern Representative* — **MILLMASTER CHEMICAL CO.**
11 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

## Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Bone

Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works .. ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate bgs., frt equald .. lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt equald ..... lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate tech., bbls., works .. lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —

Calcium panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted .. gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted .. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs. works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .52 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs .... lb. .69 - .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd. bxs ..... lb 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb 2.50 - 3.25
powd. bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms.... lb. 4.25 - 5.60
from African pepper, dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.65
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .10¾- .11
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points.. lb. .0700- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .0950- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0490- —

Carbon dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works .. lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld .. lb. .0860- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points .. lb. .0910- —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1060- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points .. lb. .1120- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points .. lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.80 - 3.85
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs .... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram, quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram. cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk .... lb. .37 - .38
Casein dom., acid-precip standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .30
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock lb. .18½- 19¼
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock lb. .21½- .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l. f.o.b Newark, N. J lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis .. lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis .. lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..... lb. .13½- .14
longstick ..... lb. .16 - .17
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .14 - .14¼
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .18¾- .19
broken, bls ..... lb. .17½- .18
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
broken, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
unscraped, bls ..... lb. .26 - .27
broken, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls ..... lb. .28 .29
thin, bls ..... lb. .50 - .51
Cassia buds, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.170.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ....ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .34 - .34½
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works .. lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works. lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more. lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .029- .035
t.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .039- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .60 - .70
Roman, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).


# MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AURORA, Ill. CINCINNATI MILWAUKEE
APPLETON, Wis. DENVER MINNEAPOLIS
ALBUQUERQUE DES MOINES OMAHA
CHICAGO LOUISVILLE

*DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS*

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

**SERVICE** **QUALITY**

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -85.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
lump bulk, c.l. works ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., frt. alld., c.l lb. .14 - .16
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- .17
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, net fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works lb 6.00 - —
15% 55 gal., dms., works. lb. 12.00 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 85.00 -95.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis 85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 85.00 -95.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 -65.00
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. lb 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .25 - .26
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.90
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom. crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton 54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float., 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .83 - .84
Zanzibar, bls lb. .88 - .89
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .70 .75
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48 - .49

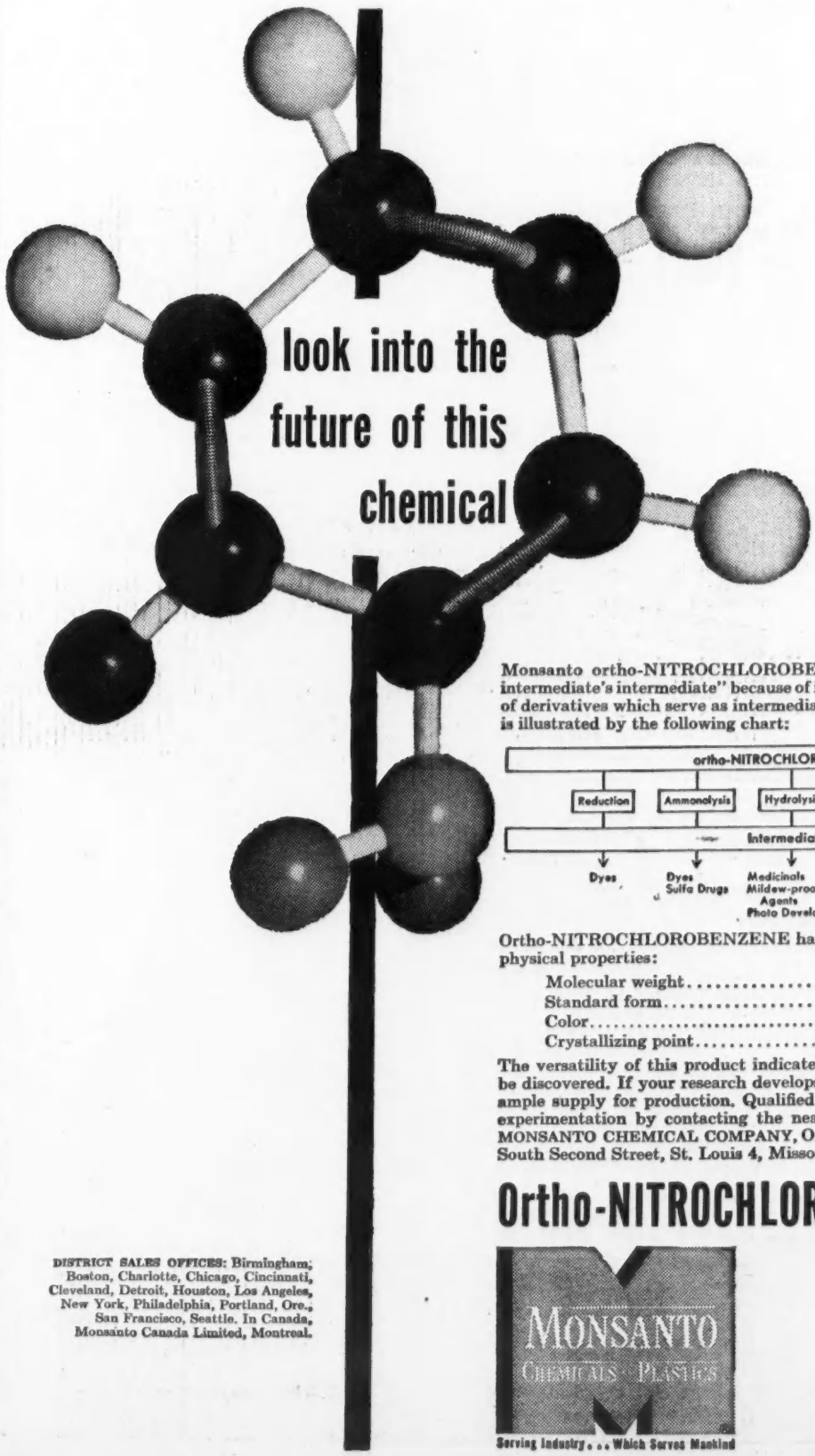
CMC, tech., law vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

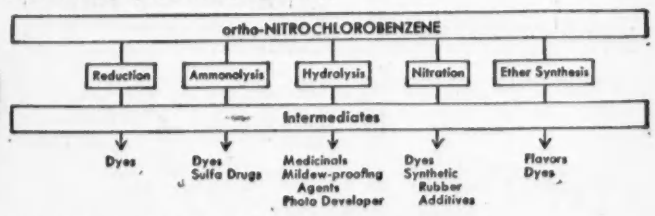
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., works lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. works lb. 1.28½- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .75½- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue root, bls lb. 17 - 18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .21½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .613 .633
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½ .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼ —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615 —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615 .2550
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 125.00 Nom.
Pacific ports ton 120.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.29 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100lbs. 7.46 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14


Monsanto ortho-NITROCHLOROBENZENE might be called "an intermediate's intermediate" because of its versatility in the manufacture of derivatives which serve as intermediates. Its wide service to industry is illustrated by the following chart:




Ortho-NITROCHLOROBENZENE has the following physical properties:

Molecular weight ..... 157.56
Standard form ..... Crystalline mass
Color ..... Greenish yellow
Crystallizing point ..... 31.7° C. Min.

The versatility of this product indicates numerous applications yet to be discovered. If your research develops new uses, you may be sure of ample supply for production. Qualified chemists may get samples for experimentation by contacting the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

**Ortho-NITROCHLOROBENZENE**

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS · PLASTICS

Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind

### Corrosive Sublimate—Di-isobutylene

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton.85.00 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .90 - .90
Craneshill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, N.F., dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, bbls. kgs lb. .41 - .42
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote, carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
Cresol, USP, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .153 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5%, rotenone, bgs. works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17¾ - .18
Iranian, bgs lb. .17¾ - .18
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs lb. .17¾ - .18
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.72.00 - —
pulv. 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 3.40 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .36¼ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

## D

2 4-D bbls., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - .53
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .30
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .29
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .09 - 09¼
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic cost. ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39¾ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo.135.00 -150.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —

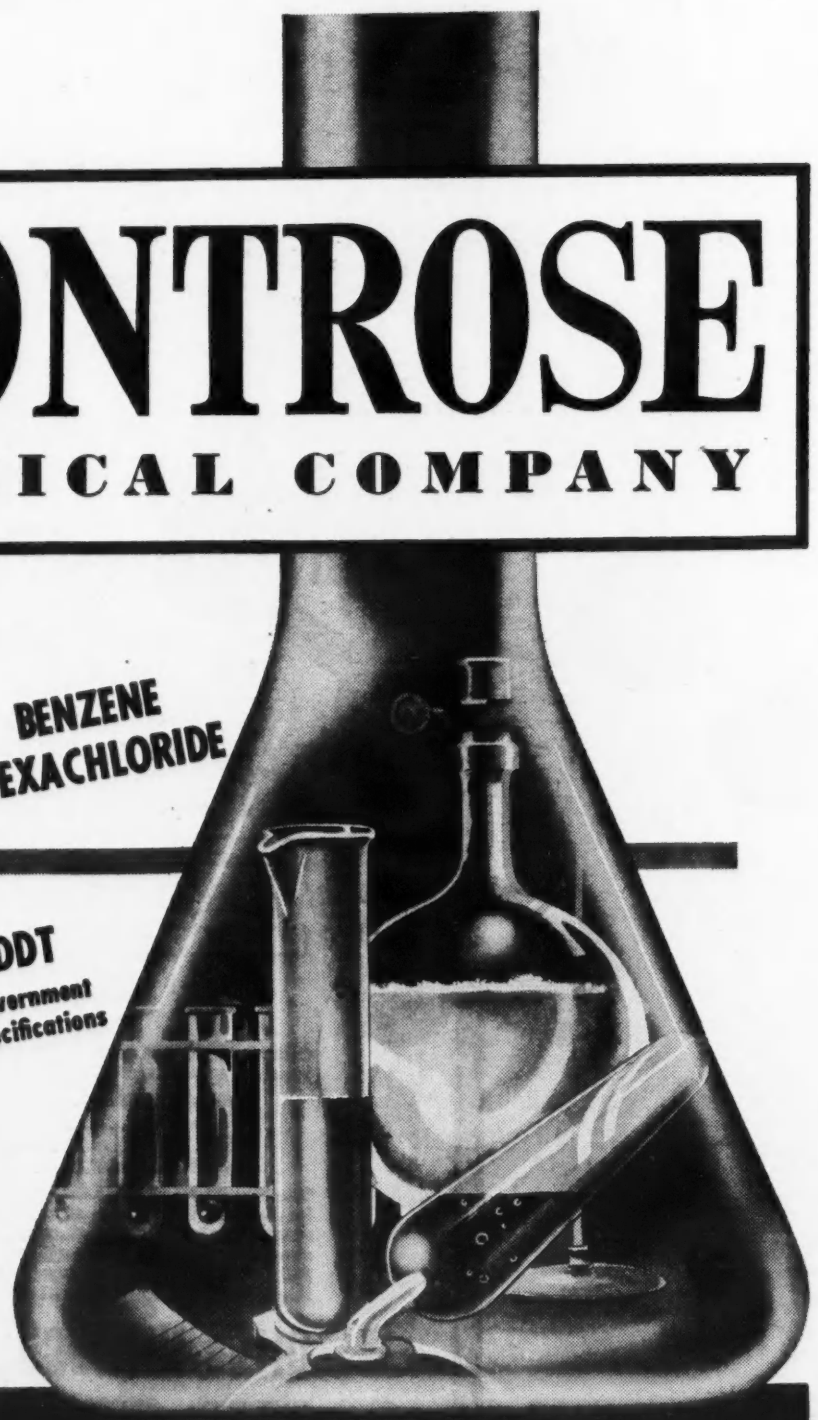

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

DDT Government Specifications



SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

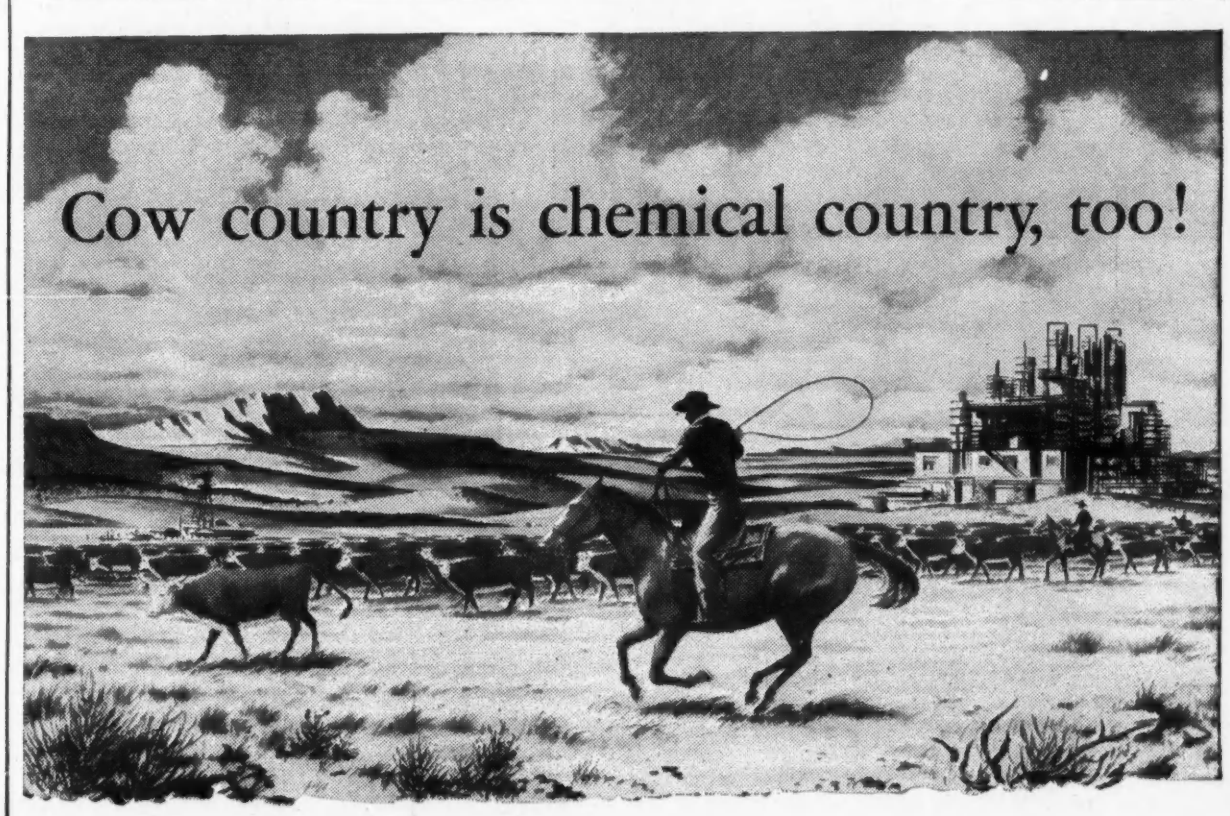
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal dms. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - .29¾
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .30¼ - .30¾
tanks dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin dms. frt. equaid lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene crude dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - .16
t.c.l. frt. allo E lb. .15¾- .19
tanks frt allo E lb. .15 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .41¾- —
t.c.l., frt. allo lb. .42¾- —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolviguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., works South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N Y lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .16¾ - .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs. bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton. 70.00 - —
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass., cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No 2 cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32 cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.93 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, DNC No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No 33 cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11 cns lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.93 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .75 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black E, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —

## Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —

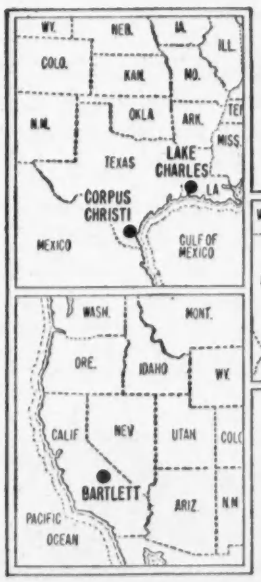
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb 1.55 - —
double paste lb 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN. lb 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb 2.15 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —


Tall Texas Tales notwithstanding, the great Lone Star State is entitled to boast a bit about its progress as a chemical producer. Without crowding the cattle at all, Texas has made room, especially along its Gulf Coast, for the greatest expansion the chemical field has ever seen—over a billion dollars in plant investment since 1939!

Columbia-Southern is proud to be among the pioneers in the Industrial development of Texas and its neighboring states. Its plant at Corpus Christi, in operation since 1934, was the first alkali producer in the Southwest. And its plant at Lake Charles, Louisiana, which began production in 1946, manufactures important additional tonnage of chlorine and caustic soda for this area.

These plants, together with those at Barberton, Ohio, Natrium, West Virginia, and Bartlett, California, provide ideal locations from which to serve the major industrial markets of the nation.




Corpus Christi and Lake Charles plants serve the expanding industrial needs of the Southwest—plus other important markets through Gulf ports, Mississippi waterways and rail connections.

Barberton and Natrium plants are centrally located in relation to the huge Northern industrial area.

Bartlett supplies soda ash and sesqui-carbonates to the Pacific Coast.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
FIFTH AVE. AT BELLEFIELD · PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • LIQUID CHLORINE • SODIUM BICARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC POTASH • RUBBER PIGMENTS (Hi-Sil, Silene EF, Calcene TM) • CHLORINATED BENZENES • MURIATIC ACID • PERCHLORETHYLENE

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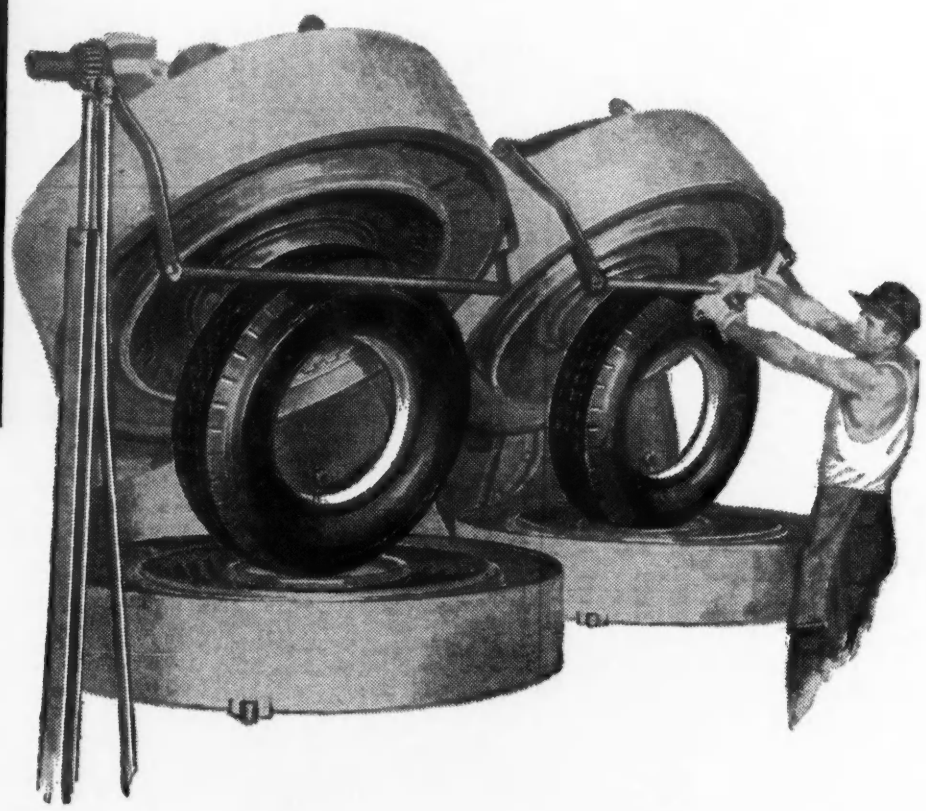
NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS

# FACTS about ANILINE



Today aniline is used extensively in many industries. Aniline is utilized in the manufacture of hydroquinones which are essential to the photographic and rubber industries. Aniline is an important ingredient in the anti-aging compounds used by rubber manufacturers to increase the life of rubber products. As a valuable intermediate, aniline is vital to the production of various dyes and pharmaceuticals, such as indigo, phenylhydrazine, acetanilid, acetoacetanilide. Also it is used in aniline-formaldehyde type resins which exhibit excellent electrical properties.

Despite current shortages of this material, Dow is extremely interested in helping you utilize aniline to best advantage in your manufacturing processes. Dow will gladly cooperate with you if you desire technical assistance or further information about the economical use of aniline. Write to Dow, using the coupon at right.

## HANDLING

Aniline is commonly stored in plain steel tanks. These tanks should be vented to a safe place. Although there is no particular fire hazard involved, it is advised that vents should be equipped with flame arrestors. It is also good practice to ground all equipment in which aniline is used.

If possible, it is advisable to use aniline in closed equipment only. When this is not possible, suitable ventilating equipment must be installed. A down-draft exhaust is indicated since aniline vapors are heavier than air.

### *Properties and Specifications of Aniline*

Aniline is a practically colorless, highly refractive, oily, poisonous liquid with a characteristic odor. It tends to darken on exposure to air or sunlight but remarkably little color change occurs if aniline is stored properly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Freezing Point, °F. | 21 |
| Boiling Point, °F. | 364 |
| Flash Point, Open Cup, °F. | 158 |
| Specific Gravity (77°F./77°F.) | 1.021 |
| Solubility (g/100 g.solvent) | |
| Water (25°C) | 3.5 |
| Alcohol | ∞ |
| Ether | ∞ |

*SPECIFICATIONS*

| | |
|---|---|
| Boiling Range at 760 mm Hg | |
| IBP-DP, within | 1.5°C. |
| 5-95%, within | 0.2-0.7°C. |
| Freezing Point, minimum | −6.3°C. |
| Nitrobenzene | None |
| Color | Colorless to straw |

*This is one of a series of Dow advertisements you may wish to keep on file for reference and information. Write Dow for reprints.*

## PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Aniline is so readily absorbed that adequate protective equipment should be worn whenever contact is possible. This equipment should consist of a minimum of safety goggles, rubber gloves and apron, rubber shoes or boots and coveralls and underwear.

Whenever an aniline tank is to be entered it should be washed completely free of aniline and fumes. Anyone entering the tank should be provided with a proper harness and life line in addition to the previously mentioned equipment. Another individual should be watching the person in the tank from the outside at all times.

Any individual upon entering aniline equipment should be equipped with approved breathing equipment. This may consist of a positive pressure hose mask with hose inlet in a vapor free atmosphere or a self-contained breathing apparatus with stored oxygen or air. All masks and breathing apparatus should be approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and should be equipped with full face masks.

The precautions taken in unloading tank cars or other containers of any poisonous, flammable liquid should apply to the unloading of aniline.

## TOXICITY INFORMATION

Aniline is highly toxic but it may be handled safely if proper care is taken. It is readily absorbed by the body upon contact, inhalation or ingestion. The first symptom of absorption of toxic quantities is cyanosis or blue lips. A feeling of "drunkenness" may exist for a short time followed by headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. This may be followed by unconsciousness and death if exposure continues.

Toxic effects of aniline are generally acute; however, repeated exposure to low concentrations may give rise to what is called chronic aniline poisoning. However, upon complete cessation of exposure, individuals generally regain their normal health with no permanent pathology being in evidence.

## FIRST AID

In the event of aniline contact, all contaminated clothing should be removed immediately and the person should be washed with large amounts of soap and warm water. All clothing should be thoroughly decontaminated before further use. In case of eye contamination, the eyes should be washed for at least 15 minutes with large amounts of flowing water. A physician should be summoned as soon as possible.

If aniline is ingested, the victim should be given immediately an emetic such as mustard and water or lukewarm soapy water. In any case mentioned previously or poisoning by inhalation, the patient should be removed from any further exposure . . . kept warm and be transported to the nearest medical attention.

**THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN**

**WRITE DOW FOR INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**

**The Dow Chemical Company, Dept. OC-32A**
**Midland, Michigan**

☐ **Please send me additional information about aniline.**
☐ **Please send_____reprints of this advertisement.**

Name_____ Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

## Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar, Washed Gravel, 65-70%

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
- Auramine, O ..... lb. 1.85 - —
- Black, basic, blue ..... lb. 1.21 - —
- Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra ..... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc. ..... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ..... lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B ..... lb 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo-, conc ..... lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

## E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 Nom.

Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.09 - 1.12
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .30 - .40

Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .21 - .25

Elm bark grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 38.75 -42.85

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots .oz. .88 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots .oz. .92 - —

Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots .oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots .oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams .gram. .45 - .55

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo 150.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 7.50 8.00

Eserine, bots ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
- Salicylate USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
- Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Ether, dichloroethyl, purified, dms., frt. equald ..lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —

technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb cns ..... lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —

solvent, USP, dms., c.l., divd, lb. .15¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —

synthetic, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .1575- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1675- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1375- —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .06¾- .09¼
- l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .07½- .10
- tanks, divd ..... lb. .05 - .07½

Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35

Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals .... bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .12¾- .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - .20
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .13 - .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- .23
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- .20¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .13¼- .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - .23¼
- tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .11½- .20½
- NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd .. lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .56½- —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, divd .lb. .49 - —
- less than truckload, divd .lb. .49½- —
- tanks, divd ..... lb. .48 - —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 - .79

Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ..... lb. .43 - .47

Butyrate, bots ..... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
- cyls, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks same basis ..... lb. .10 - —

USP bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24

Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Formate, dms ..... lb. .60 - —

Gallate, dms, 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40

Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 4.13 - —
- cbys., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —

Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .47½- —

Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works .. lb. .50½- —

Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).

Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.

Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).

Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).

40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60½- —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)

Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).

Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l ..... lb. .15 - —
- tanks ..... lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
- tanks ..... lb. .32 - —

Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .75

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies .lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., works frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .26 - —
- l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
- tanks, divd E ..... lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., divd .lb. .49 - —
- l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .50 - —
- tanks, divd. ..... lb. .47 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¾- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms. ..... lb. .35 - .42¼

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l, frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —

Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.10

Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11

Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ..... lb. 3.95 - 4.25

Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

## F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00

Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50

Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs .... lb. .13½- .14
- light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .20½

French, ngs ..... lb. No stocks.

Indian, bgs ..... lb. No prices.

Syrian, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21

Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
- Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .05½- .05¾
- Tunisian, bgs ..... lb. .05½- .06

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).

Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).

Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).

Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms .. lb. .88 - .97

Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
- water white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. No stocks.
- Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.35 - 3.25

Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .21

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal, ground 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton 135.60 - —

Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton 130.00 - —

Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 95-98% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton 47.60 Nom.
- 85% $CaF_2$, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 Nom.
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 Nom.
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 Nom.
- 60-65% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
- 65-70% effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 Nom.


# Announcing Production of Esters...

by Celanese

# n-Propyl Acetate

## latest in the Celanese Series of Industrial Solvents developed especially for Performance and Economy

N-propyl acetate is the first in a series of esters to be produced by Celanese. It is a medium boiling, low viscosity solvent with a pleasant odor and excellent blush resistance. An economical replacement for such solvents as MIBK, butyl acetate-ethyl acetate combinations, and secondary butyl acetate, Celanese* n-propyl acetate is now available in 90%-92% concentration—in volume quantities to meet both large and small scale requirements.

With the addition of n-propyl acetate, Celanese can now offer a diversified line of organic solvents, providing formulators with the flexibility and economy of split shipments in compartmented tank trucks and cars at bulk prices.

Investigate the cost-saving possibilities of n-propyl acetate. A Celanese technical representative will be glad to review your formulations, and demonstrate how Celanese solvents can give you the performance you need. Write for technical bulletin N-29-1.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-D, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

**Properties**

Color.....15 APHA
Spec. Grav.....0.880—0.885 @ 20/20°C
Boil. Pt.....95°C—103°C
Ester Content...90%—92%

**Solvents by Celanese**

| | |
|---|---|
| Solvent 203 | Acetone |
| Solvent 301 | Methanol |
| Solvent 601 | n-Propyl Acetate |
| Solvent 901 | Butyl Alcohols |

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed gravel 70% or better effective $CaF_2$, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37 00 Nom.

Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom. powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

## G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 60 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.40
standard, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.80
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.75 - 7.75
root, African, bls lb. .18 - .19
April-May, steamer, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .20 - .21
April, steamer, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., April shipment lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .32 - .33
April, steamer, bgs lb. .27 - .28
No. 3, bgs lb. .26 - .27
April, steamer lb. .24 - .25
Rhattoon bgs., spot lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .16 - .17
April shipment lb. .14 - .14½
Ginseng root, cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate),
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .03 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½

Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .03½- —
house lb. .03¾- —
white, choice lb. .05½- —
yellow lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15% bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20% bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25% bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30% bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35% bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40% bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50% bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls. same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher, dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

## Fluorspar, Metallurgical, Washed Gravel, 70%—Gum, Ester

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.67 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - 60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .25 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - 27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB bgs lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- 13¼
soft, MA bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - 28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - 25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - 27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - 41
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold bgs lb. .13½ - .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .14¼
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - 16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .15 - —

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For over a quarter of a century, Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Hand Cream has been a perennial favorite with American women . . . and Glycerine has been a favorite ingredient with the manufacturer. Its efficacy as a component of beauty preparations is amply proven by the acceptance shown for Glycerine by cosmetic leaders like Harriet Hubbard Ayer today.

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Now, relaxed controls and current production trends have put all grades of Glycerine on a "fully available" basis. This means you can confidently build *your* formulations around Glycerine—the time-tested ingredient—without concern for emergency substitutions.

No single substitute can bring all of Glycerine's properties to the production of toilet goods—plus the assurance of physiological safety. That's one reason why formulas developed years ago—as well as scores of new preparations—include U. S. P. Glycerine.

Why not check Glycerine anew?

*For further information, contact your Glycerine supplier or write the Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.*

NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF GLYCERINE

## Gum, Euphorbium—Kaolin

Gum, euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equaid. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.53.00 -56.00

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 - —
works lb 16.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain dlvd bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms. frt. equald lb. .78 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.70 - 7.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs lb. .52 - .58

## I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.05 - 9.05
Beta, cns lb. 5.40 -15.00
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 5.00 - 6.25
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .39
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe. dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.95 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

## J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .65

## K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .06 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½


DREW FRACTIONALLY DISTILLED

COCONUT FATTY ACIDS

FOR BETTER ALKYD RESINS

Drew offers a choice of distilled fractionated coconut fatty acids to the alkyd resin industry. All are high in purity, color stability and uniformity. They differ primarily in the lauric acid content, to meet the individual needs of alkyd resin manufacturers.

**WECOLINE AB** (55% Lauric Acid). Promotes flexibility, durability and adhesion in alkyds used in cable lacquers, plasticizers, and polyvinyls. Distilled. Fractionated low degree of unsaturation, and with low boiling constituent fatty acids substantially removed.

**WECOLINE ABH.** Same qualities as above but with improved non-yellowing characteristics in the finished alkyd. Practically no unsaturation, because it is obtained from hydrogenated coconut oil.

**WECOLINE ABL** (70% Lauric Acid). The higher lauric acid content of WECOLINE ABL enables formulations containing urea or melamine resins. Shorter average chain length with low degree of unsaturation.

**WECOLINE AAB** (85% to 90% Lauric Acid). Used extensively by discriminating manufacturers of alkyd resins wherever quality and performance are primary considerations. Excellent flexibility, and adhesion. Iodine value less than 1.0.

WECOLINE AB
Cable Lacquers
Plasticizers
Polyvinyls

WECOLINE ABH
Non-yellowing
characteristics

WECOLINE ABL
Urea or Melamine
resins

WECOLINE AAB
Premium grade
for
quality performance

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DREW PRODUCTS

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0923- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0923
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .090 - .095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

## L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35 - .40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
hydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1100 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Turkish, bls lb. .11¼ - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - .32
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Blue, basic, sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .35 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .19 - —
St. Louis lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37½- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95%, $Pb_3O_4$, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2155- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2255- —
97%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2280- —
98% $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., same basis .2205- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2305- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1803- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .36 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 13.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton. 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton. 71.00 -72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 70.00 -71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00

### Kerosene—Magnesium Carbonate

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

## M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .90 - .91
West Indian, cs lb. .90 - .91
broken, cs lb. .72 - .73
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —


# AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT FROM WHOLESALE STOCK

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**RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%**
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**AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps**
**CARBON TETRACHLORIDE**
**HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE**
**TRICHLORETHYLENE**
**PERCHLORETHYLENE**
**ETHYL ACETATE**
**TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE**
**DISODIUM PHOSPHATE**
**ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE**
**STANNOUS CHLORIDE**
**ORTHO CRESOL 29/31°**
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**FORMIC ACID 85%**

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## Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Methylpentanediol

Magnesium carbonate, USP bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00

Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls ..... lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - .50

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls ..... lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate bbls., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms ..... lb. .24½- —

Manganese stearate, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ...ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E..ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.50.00 -52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs ..... lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works ... lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works ... lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Chilean, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
French, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works . lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.50 - —
Chinese, cs ..... lb. 7.50 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns .. lb. 6.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld ..lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis ....lb. .44 - —

Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- .12¼
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works .... lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .32 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 .. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .72¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54½- —
Methyl acetone synth East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns ..... lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .58
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works ... lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots ... lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. ..... lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans .... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).


Hooker Chemical Guide (ONE OF A SERIES)

Use this handy reference to save time in selecting high-quality chemicals.

HOOKER CHLOROBENZENES

MONOCHLOROBENZENE

Synonym: Phenyl Chloride
Formula: $C_6H_5Cl$
Appearance: clear, colorless liquid

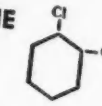
TYPICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Molecular Weight | 112.5 |
| Freezing Point | —44°C |
| Distillation Range | 131.2° to 132.2°C |
| Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C | 1.114 |

USES

INSECTICIDAL INTERMEDIATE: DDT and other insecticides.
DYESTUFF INTERMEDIATE: sulfur black and brown dyes.
CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE: organic synthesis.
SOLVENT: paints, varnishes, lacquers, paint removers; general use.
HEAT TRANSFER FLUID: suggested for condensing vapor systems, such as glass enameled vessel jackets, which cannot stand high steam pressures.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE



Synonym: 1, 2-Dichlorobenzene
Formula: $C_6H_4Cl_2$
Appearance: clear, colorless liquid

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Molecular Weight | 147.0 |
| Freezing Point | —18° to —22°C |
| Distillation Range | 4° incl. 179.5°C |
| Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C | 1.310 |

USES

INSECTICIDE: termites, powder post beetles, wood borers, midges, flies, roaches, bed bugs, etc.
SOLVENT: gums, resins, tars, rubber, greases, oils, fats, waxes. Readily emulsified.
DEGREASING AGENT: metals, leather, hides, wool.
INTERMEDIATE: organic chemicals, dyestuff intermediates.
IN COMPOUNDED SPECIALTIES: metal cleaners, polishes, paint and varnish removers, etc.
HEAT TRANSFER FLUID: suggested for condensing vapor systems in temperature range 180° to 200°C.

PARADI®

(Hooker Paradichlorobenzene)

Synonym: 1, 4-Dichlorobenzene
Formula: $C_6H_4Cl_2$
Appearance: white crystals
7 SIZES—Pea No. 1, Pea No. 2, Rice No. 1, Rice No. 2, Rice No. 3, Granulated, Powdered.

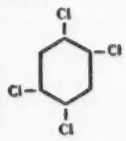
TYPICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Molecular Weight | 147.0 |
| Melting Point | 53°C |
| Boiling Point | 173°C |
| Flash Point | 73°C |

USES

INSECTICIDE—REPELLENT: peach tree borers, black peach aphids, tobacco blue mold, clothes moths, carpet beetles, fish moths, garden centipedes.
HERBICIDE: used in cranberry bogs.
DEODORANT: in sanitary specialties, disinfectants.
INTERMEDIATE: organic synthesis; many dyestuffs including sulfur, azo, anthraquinone.

1, 2, 4, 5-TETRACHLOROBENZENE



Formula: $C_6H_2Cl_4$
Appearance: white flakes

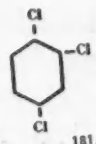
TYPICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Molecular Weight | 215.9 |
| Chlorine Content | 65.7% |
| Melting Range | 137.5° to 140°C |
| Distillation Range | 240° to 246°C |

USES

INTERMEDIATE: 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenol; 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; azo dyes.
INSECTICIDE: slightly active; suggested for dusting powder formulations.
IMPREGNANT: for fire and moisture resistance, electrical insulation; temporary protection in packaging.

TRICHLOROBENZENE, Tech.



Formula: $C_6H_3Cl_3$
Appearance: clear, almost colorless liquid

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Molecular Weight | 181.5 |
| Freezing Point | 10°C |
| Distillation Range | 205° to 235°C |
| Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C | 1.465 |

USES

INSECTICIDE: soil poison for termites.
SOLVENT: fats, oils, waxes, resins; crystallization solvent.
HEAT TRANSFER MEDIUM: condensing vapor systems, 210° to 300°C.
DIELECTRIC FLUID: transformers.
INTERMEDIATE: dye intermediates, other organic chemicals.

• *For detailed information* on items listed, drop us a note on your letterhead. Address your request to HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY, 1 Forty-Seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. • TACOMA, WASH. • WILMINGTON, CALIF.

HOOKER CHEMICALS®

*From the Salt of the Earth*

Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅝- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.
W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- .18½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17½- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .38 - .46¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New York gal. .27 - —
New Orleans gal. .24½- .25
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld., E., basis 100% lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½- .30⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium nuoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13½- .15
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17⅛
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 - —
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 45.00 -47.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 71.00 -73.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

## N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S.).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .06½- .07⅛
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .90 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.50 - —
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.63
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble 18-25 cps., 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.25+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .35 - .36
splits, bgs lb. .34 - .35
West Indian, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

## O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.35 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Angelina root, bots lb. 110.00-125.00
seed, bots lb. 90.00 -110.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .11⅝ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 3.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 13.75 -16.50


*gateway to discovery*

ONE OF THE WONDERS of the ancient world was the "Colossus" of Apollo, a 120-foot high statue that straddled the entrance to the port of Rhodes. Through the legs of Colossus passed ships of many nations, their courses set for exploration and new trade.

In today's chemical industry, "unknown" chemicals are gateways to new materials and new uses. One such unknown, Allyl Chloride, has already yielded important commercial products.

For example, Allyl Chloride is the key to Shell's synthetic glycerine, to Epon® resins, and other products in the resin and plastics fields. It is an intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals, insecticides and dyestuffs.

Allyl Chloride offers many other possibilities for new products. Send us your letterhead request for a copy of "Allyl Chloride"—136 clothbound pages of reactions and properties. If you'd like a sample for evaluation, we'll be glad to send that too.

**SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

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## Oil, Birchtar—Oil, Tansy

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oil, birchtar, crude, cns | lb. | 1.20 | - — |
| rectified, NF, cns | lb. | 2.35 | - — |
| Bois de rose, Brazil, dms | lb. | 4.20 | - 4.70 |
| Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood). | | | |
| Bone, dms., works | lb. | .65 | - .70 |
| Cajeput, redist., USP, cns | lb. | 2.30 | - 2.70 |
| tech., dms | lb. | 1.95 | - 2.60 |
| Calamus, cns. | lb. | 20.00 | -28 00 |
| Camphor sassafrassy dms | lb | 26 | 42 |
| white, dms | lb. | .21 | 45 |
| Cananga, native, cns | lb. | 9.50 | -10.50 |
| rectified, cns | lb. | 11.50 | -12.50 |
| Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin) | | | |
| Caraway, NF, cns | lb. | 4.00 | - 4.75 |
| Cardamom, NF, bots | lb | 45.00 | -70.00 |
| Cassia, USP, cns., dms | lb | 4.95 | 6.25 |
| Castor, blown, dms., c.l. | lb. | .3200- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .3250- | — |
| dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., | lb. | .3510- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .3560- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .3410- | — |
| unbodied, dms., c.l. | lb. | .3360- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .3410- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .3260- | — |
| hydrogenated, bgs | lb. | .3725- | .3775 |
| No. 1, Brazilian, tanks | lb. | .23 - | .23½ |
| USP, dms., c.l. | lb. | .3000- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .3050- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .2900- | — |
| refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. | lb. | .3150- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .3200- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .3050- | — |
| No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. | lb. | .2975- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .3025- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .2875- | — |
| sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l | lb. | .18 - | .19 |
| 75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .25 - | .26 |
| Oil, cedarleaf, cns., dms | lb. | 2.25 | - 3.50 |
| Cedarwood, cns., dms | lb. | .50 | - .65 |
| Celeryseed, bots | lb. | 16.50 | -21.00 |
| Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. | lb. | 275.00 | -280.00 |
| Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms | lb. | .55 | - .70 |
| Chinawood (see Oil, tung). | | | |
| Cinnamon bark, USP, bots | lb. | 25.00 | -60.00 |
| leaf, Ceylon, bots | lb. | 2.25 | - 3.25 |
| Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms | lb. | .75 | - 1.10 |
| Java, true, cns | lb. | 1.10 | - 1.90 |
| Java type, cns | lb. | .60 | - 1.10 |
| Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms | lb. | 5.00 | - 3.50 |
| Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports | lb. | .08¾- | — |
| Pac. coast | lb. | .07½- | — |
| refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l | lb. | .15¾- | — |
| deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l | lb. | .17¾- | — |
| Cod, Newfoundland, dms | lb. | .11 - | .11½ |
| Codliver, USP, dms | lb. | 1.55 | - 1.65 |
| Copaiba, cns | lb. | 2.40 | - 4.25 |
| Coriander, USP, bots | lb. | 23.50 | -28.50 |
| Corn, crude, tanks, works | lb. | .11¼- | — |
| foots, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. | lb. | .03½- | — |
| raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. | lb. | .01 - | — |
| refined, dms. | lb. | .15¾- | .16¼ |
| tanks | lb. | .14¼- | — |
| Costus, bots | oz. | 16.50 | -25.00 |
| Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East | lb. | .10¼ | Nom. |
| Valley | lb. | .10¼ | Nom. |
| Texas | lb. | .10 | Nom. |
| Oil, cottonseed, foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. | lb. | .02 - | — |
| raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. | lb. | .0075- | — |
| salad, dms. | lb. | .15½- | .16 |
| tanks | lb. | .14 - | — |
| Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar). | | | |
| Croton, cns | lb. | 4.75 | - 5.50 |
| Crude (see Petroleum, crude). | | | |
| Cubeb, cns | lb. | 5.50 | - 6.75 |
| Cumin, bots | lb. | 5.10 | - 6.00 |
| Cypress, bots | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Degras (see D). | | | |
| Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms | lb. | 3.75 | - 4.00 |
| Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms | lb. | 3.75 | - 4.50 |
| Dip (see D). | | | |
| Erigeron, cns | lb. | 6.50 | - 7.50 |
| Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms | lb. | 1.10 | - 1.50 |
| 70-75%, dms | lb. | 1.00 | - 1.40 |
| Fennel, USP, cns | lb. | 2.75 | - 3.00 |
| Fir, Canada, cns | lb. | 2.85 | 3.40 |
| Fish, refined, alkali, dms | lb. | .1510- | — |
| kettle-bodied, dms | lb. | .1710- | — |
| light-pressed, dms | lb. | .1360- | — |
| tanks | lb. | .1200- | — |
| Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | - .13¼ |
| 10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | - .12½ |
| 25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | - .12½ |
| 40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. | | .12 | - .13 |
| prime, nat or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. | | .13 | - .15 |
| 200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. | | .15 | - .17 |
| 300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. | | .15 | - .17 |
| Oil, fishliver, prime nat., or conc., 400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. | | .15 | - .17 |
| 500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. | | .15 | - .17 |

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fusel (see F). | | | |
| Garlic, pure, bots | oz. | 6.50 | - 8.00 |
| Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen). | | | |
| Geranium, Alegrian, cns | lb. | 17.00 | -26.00 |
| Bourbon, cns | lb. | 17.00 | -26.00 |
| Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa). | | | |
| Ginger, dist., bots | lb. | 17.00 | -19.00 |
| Grapefruit, dms | lb. | 2.25 | - 2.60 |
| Grease, No. 1, dms | lb. | .10 | - .11 |
| extra, winter, strained, dms | lb. | .12½- | .13½ |
| prime, burning, dms | lb. | .13 | - .14 |
| Guaiacwood, cns | lb. | 1.75 | - 2.10 |
| Hemlock, cns | lb. | 2.20 | - 3.15 |
| Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots | lb. | 2.45 | - 4.00 |
| twice rectified, bots | lb. | 3.60 | - 7.00 |
| Tar, NF (see Juniper tar). | | | |
| Wood, tech., cns | lb. | .65 | - 1.00 |
| Lard (see Oil, grease). | | | |
| Laurel, dms., cns | lb. | 9.75 | 12.50 |
| Lavandin, dms., cns | lb. | 2.80 | - 4.50 |
| Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns | lb. | 3.75 | - 5.45 |
| 38-40% ester, cns | lb. | 4.75 | - 6.75 |
| 40-42% ester, cns | lb. | 6.50 | - 8.50 |
| Spike, Spanish, cns | lb. | 1.65 | - 2.95 |
| Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms | lb. | 5.85 | - 6.00 |
| Messina, cns | lb. | 5.85 | - 8.20 |
| Lemongrass, cns., dms | lb. | 1.65 | - 2.25 |
| Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns | lb. | 4.35 | - 4.80 |
| Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns | lb. | 7.50 | - 8.25 |
| West Indian, cns | lb. | 7.50 | - 8.50 |
| expressed, West Indian, cns | lb. | 7.50 | - 9.50 |
| terpeneless, bots | lb. | 45.00 | -65.00 |
| Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 | lb. | .1770- | — |
| l.c.l., Zone 3 | lb. | .1820- | .1870 |
| tankcars | lb. | .1670- | — |
| tankwagon | lb. | .1700- | — |
| Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher. | | | |
| Mace, bas., cns., dms | lb. | 3.45 | - 4.50 |
| Mandarin, Floridian, dms | lb. | 4.00 | - 5.00 |
| Italian, cns | lb. | 7.00 | - 8.75 |
| Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto | lb. | .07½ | Nom. |
| Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral). | | | |
| Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene). | | | |
| Mustard seed, expressed, dms | lb. | .21 | Nom. |
| synthetic, cns., dms | lb. | 1.70 | -1.85 |
| Neatsfoot, 15°, dms | lb. | .33 | - .34 |
| 20°, dms | lb. | .32 | - .33 |
| 30°, dms | lb. | .30 | - .31 |
| Neroli, bit., French, bots | lb. | 175.00 | -195 00 |
| Haitian, bots | lb. | 90.00 | - — |
| Niaouli, cns | lb. | 2.20 | - 3.00 |
| Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms | lb. | 3.90 | - 4.25 |
| West Indian, cns., dms | lb. | 3.70 | - 4.00 |
| Ocotea cymbarum, dms | lb. | .72 | - 1.10 |
| Oiticica, liquid, dms | lb. | .26 | - .26½ |
| tankcars | lb. | .24½ | Nom. |
| Oleo, extra, dms | lb. | .16 | - .16½ |
| Olibanum, bots | lb | 5.50 | - 7.65 |
| extra fine, bots | lb | 8.00 | — |
| Olive, commercial, dms | lb. | 1.90 | - 2.00 |
| edible, cns., duty paid | lb. | 2.10 | - 2.25 |
| foots, dms. | lb. | .16½- | .16¾ |
| Orange, sweet, dist., cns | lb. | .85 | - 1.10 |
| expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Calif., cns | lb | 1.75 | - 2.75 |
| Florida, cns., dms | lb | 1.75 | - 2.25 |
| Messina, cns | lb | 4.00 | - 5.85 |
| West Indian, cns | lb | 2.75 | - 3.35 |
| sesquiterpeneless, bots | lb | 150.00 | -180.00 |
| Origanum, Spanish, cns | lb. | 2.15 | - 2.75 |
| Palm, clarif., dms | lb. | .12 | - — |
| tankcars | lb. | .10 | - — |
| Palmarosa, cns. | lb. | 7.00 | - 8.25 |
| Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F, tanks, East Coast refinery | gal. | .14 | — |
| Patchouli, dms. | lb. | 7.75 | -14.75 |
| Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel) | | | |
| Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. | lb. | .12½- | — |
| refined, dms. | lb. | .17 - | .17½ |
| tanks | lb. | .15½- | — |
| Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns., | lb. | 3.00 | - 3.50 |
| Peppermint, natural, dms | lb. | 7.25 | - 7.85 |
| redist., USP, dms | lb. | 7.75 | - 8.50 |
| Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel). | | | |
| Perilla, crude, dms | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns | lb. | 3.10 | - 3.50 |
| Pimento berry, NF, dms | lb | 4.75 | - 5.75 |
| leaf, cns | lb. | 2.55 | - 2.85 |
| Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works | gal. | .75½- | — |
| l.c.l. | gal. | .76½- | — |
| whse. | gal. | .95½- | — |
| steam dist., dms., ex works, N.Y.C | lb. | .127 - | .128 |
| Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, pinetes Siberica). | | | |
| Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. | lb. | .11 - | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .12 - | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .10 - | — |
| Rapeseed, tankcars | lb. | .21 | Nom. |
| Rea (see Acid, oleic). | | | |
| Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l | lb. | .17 - | .17½ |
| crude, tanks, divd. E | lb. | .11½- | — |
| refd., salad, tanks, divd. E | lb. | .15½- | — |
| Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots | oz. | 42.25 | -62.25 |
| Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms | lb. | .60 | - .90 |
| USP, cns., dms | lb. | .85 | - 1.00 |
| Rue, bots. | lb. | 2.25 | - 2.50 |
| Safflower, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .16 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .15 | - — |
| Sage, clary, bots | lb. | 22.00 | -23.00 |
| Dalmatian, cns. | lb. | 10.25 | -10.75 |
| Spanish, cns | lb | .90 | - 2.25 |
| Sandalwood, NF, cns | lb. | 9.75 | -11.75 |
| Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms | lb. | .65 | - .95 |
| natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum). | | | |
| domestic, USP, cns., dms | lb. | 2.00 | - 2.20 |
| Savin, cns | lb. | 2.75 | - 3.00 |
| Savory, cns | lb. | No stocks. | |
| Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l | lb. | .37 | - .38 |
| Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .31 | - — |
| l.c.l., works | lb. | .33 | - — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .21 | - — |
| Snakeroot, Canada, cns | lb. | 31.00 | -40.00 |
| Soybean, crude, tanks, mills | lb. | .08¼- | — |
| foots, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y | lb. | .03 - | — |
| raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. | lb. | .01¾- | — |
| refined, alkali, dms., c.l | lb. | .1275- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1350- | .1400 |
| tanks | lb. | .1175- | — |
| clarified, dms., c.l. | lb. | .1200- | — |
| l.c.l. | lb. | .1250- | .1300 |
| tanks | lb. | .1100- | — |
| salad, dms. | lb. | .13¼- | .13¾ |
| tanks | lb. | .11¾- | — |
| Spearmint, USP, dms | lb. | 7.50 | - 8.15 |
| Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms | lb. | .1630- | .1660 |
| tankcars | lb. | .1520- | — |
| natural, winter, 45°, dms | lb. | .1510- | .1560 |
| tankcars | lb. | .1400- | — |
| Spruce, cns., dms | lb. | 2.20 | - 3.15 |
| Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. | lb. | 4.95 | - 8.00 |
| Southern, cns | lb. | 2.00 | - 3.50 |
| Tall, crude, tanks works | lb. | .03 | - .03¼ |
| refined, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .06½- | .07½ |
| l.c.l. works | lb. | .06¾- | .07¾ |
| tanks, works | lb. | .05¼- | .0 ¼ |
| Tallow, acidless, dms | lb. | .10 | - 10½ |
| Tansy, dms | lb. | 8.75 | - 9.00 |

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

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*PRODUCING PLANT:*
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F, l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white, cns lb 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .39½ Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - .41½
tanks lb. .39¼ - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .63
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.23.50 -30.00
Haitian, cns lb.20.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.12.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65° vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .53½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.65 - 8.60
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.39.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .11½- .12
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2490- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs., new crop lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt, alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

## P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz. lots oz. 3.70 - 5.00
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs., new crop lb. .26 - .30

Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .53 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —

## Oil, Tar—Penicillin, Crystalline, Potassium

Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb 25 - 26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mill ton.87.00 -88.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10 - —
200,000 units vl. .12¾- —
500,000 units vl. .22½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .38 - —

Paper sculpture by Dimitrijevic

ONE JUMP AHEAD

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| NIALK | Paradichlorobenzene |
| NIALK | Caustic Soda |
| NIALK | TRICHLORethylene |
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Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .019 - .025
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .021¼ - —
Procaine bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .019 - .025
Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl. .10½ - —
200,000 units..vl. .13¼ - —
500,000 units..vl. .23¾ - —
1,000,000 units..vl. .40 - —
2,000,000 units..vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units. .02½ - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis..lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .34 - .36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3, gal. .12 - .13⅛
Pepper, black, spot, bgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
April shipment, bgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.05
May shipment, bgs..lb. .98 - .99
June shipment, bgs..lb. .96 - .97
red, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .31 - .32
Haitian, bgs..lb. .26 - .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs..lb. .34 - .35
birdseyes, bgs..lb. .38 - .39
Louisiana longs, bgs..lb. .30 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop..lb. .30 - .31
Mombasa, bgs..lb. .53 - .54
Pepper, red, Turkish, bgs..lb. .26 - .27
Nigerian, caps, bgs..lb. .18 - .30
Sierra Leone, bgs..lb. .46 - .47
White, bgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported, bls..lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd E..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works..lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E..lb. .12½ - —
Peru, balsam, dms..lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, refy..lb. .03¾ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06½ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½ - —
tanks, refy..lb. .05¼ - .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
tanks, refy..lb. .04 - .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09⅛ - —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .05⅜ - .06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .07¼ - .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd..lb. .08¾ - —
tanks ref'y..lb. .06 - .06¼
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .07¾ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾ - —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .06½ - .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y..lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06⅞ - —
tanks, ref'y..lb. .04 - .04⅜
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois..bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky..bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas..bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana..bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas..bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field..bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East..bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast..bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.63
Panhandle..bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Wcst..bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming..bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md..bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass..bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C..bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla..bbl. 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor..bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va..bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me..bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I..bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga..bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .0825- .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375- —
No. 3..gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—gal. .091 - —
group 3, No. 1..gal. .08625- .09125
No. 1, straw..gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw..gal. .08375- .08750
range..gal. .08875- .0925
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refy., Pennsylvania, western, No. 1..gal. .1075- .11625
No. 2..gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3..gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .167 - .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .147 - .157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .175 - —
Boston..gal. .18 - —
Buffalo..gal. .185 - —
Newark..gal. .17 - —
New York..gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia..gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh..gal. .19 - —
Providence..gal. .185 - —
Rochester..gal. .20 - —
Syracuse..gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C..gal. .195 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Newark..gal. .17 - —
New York..gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia..gal. .165 - —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 266-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30⅛
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30⅛ - .31⅛
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .152 - —
Portland, Ore..gal. .158 - —
San Francisco..gal. .157 - —
Seattle, Wash..gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston..gal. .195 - —
Newark..gal. .185 - —
New York..gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia..gal. .180 - —
Pittsburgh..gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .15½ - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .17 - —
tankwagon, Boston..gal. .18 - —
Newark..gal. .17 - —
New York..gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia..gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh..gal. .19 - —
Syracuse..gal. .21 - —
Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .2065- —
tanks, works..lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., works..lb. .19 - .20¼
tanks, works..lb. .155 - —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..lb. .135 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾ - .21½
tanks, same basis..lb. .17¼ - .18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾ - .21½
tanks, same basis..lb. .17¼ - .18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¾ - .22
tanks, same basis..lb. .19¼ - .19½
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .21
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾ - .21¾
tanks, same basis..lb. .17¼ - .19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots..lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works..lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots..lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works..lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works..lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms..lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works..lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works..lb. .27½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports..ton. 40.00 - —


# Multi-storage availability with ESSO SOLVENTS!

**With water terminal** and storage facilities in industrial centers, ESSO SOLVENTS are always conveniently *available*. Prompt shipment and quick delivery to your door is assured in any quantity . . . tank cars, tank trucks, or drums. Specify Esso Solvents for dependable delivery *when* you need them, *where* you need them.

**YOU CAN DEPEND ON ESSO SOLVENTS FOR**

- **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY** — water terminals in industrial centers.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS**—separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used in all Esso Solvent handling operations. Prompt, efficient delivery to your door is assured.
- **UNIFORMITY** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **ECONOMY** — closely-controlled quality gives constant, efficient industrial processing, high-quality products.
- **CONTROLLED EVAPORATION** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
- **SOLVENCY** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

*Controlled high quality helps produce larger profits with versatile, dependable Esso Solvents.*

Esso PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

**SOLD IN** Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

**ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY** — Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. — Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

**FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% $P_2O_5$ minimum, bulk, c.l. mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% $P_2O_5$ minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% $P_2O_5$ minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% $P_2O_5$, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% $P_2O_5$ c.l., mines, long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - —
Phthalic, anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls, works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28½ - .30
Mexican, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa nerb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllium resin, NF, dms lb. 13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- .13¾
Czech, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Dutch, bgs lb. .13¾- .14
Polish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, fran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .53 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —

Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms. c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech. bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 2.20
Manure salt, 22% $K_2O$, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% $K_2O$, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51% $K_2O$, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —

Potassium nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .796

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% $K_2SO_4$, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% $K_2SO_4$, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 52½- .53
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —

mining
refining
manufacturing

INTERNATIONAL POTASH CHEMICALS

When you depend on *International* as your source of supply for potash chemicals, you can be sure of the materials you want, when you want them. You get on-time deliveries of the quantities you need because of *International's* exclusive three-way control of the production of potash chemicals . . . mining, refining, manufacturing.

*International's* large mining and refining facilities at Carlsbad, New Mexico, provide ample supplies of raw materials. The electrochemical manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, New York, assures you fine quality chemicals that accurately fit your specifications.

Address inquiries to Industrial Potash Department, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6; 61 Broadway, New York 6.

**potash chemicals** Caustic Potash—All Standard Grades • Carbonate of Potash—All Standard Grades • Potassium Chlorida—Refined and Technical Grades • Potassium Sulfate • Chlorine

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

potash division
INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

## Propyl Aldehyde—Ryania

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l. lb. .0950- .1050
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller, lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
ton lots lb. .06¼- —
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton. lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Purple Lake, (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works, lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works gal. 10.50 - —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 -14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 11.00 - —
Standard and No 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .22 - —
black cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .18 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

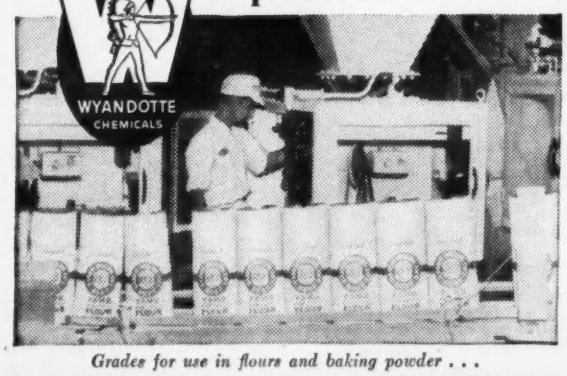
## Q

Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 210.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride. USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF. cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate. USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

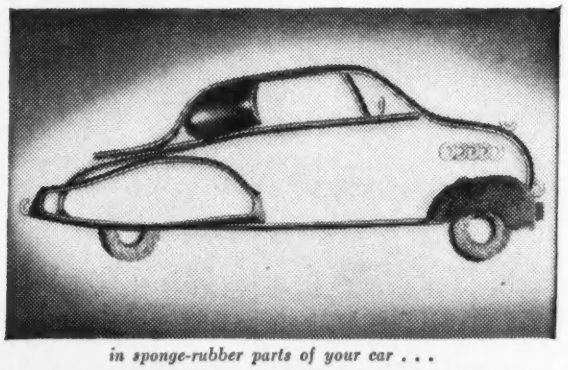
## R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .12¼- .12½
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls, works lb. .85 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia, bbls, works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 5.77 - 5.80
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.75 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red, KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .37¼- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10¼- .11
Portuguese, bls lb. .06¾- .07
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08¼
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10-kilo lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

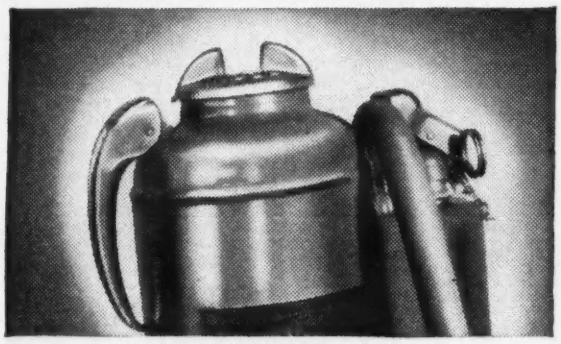

## Dependable Source for Chemical Raw Materials




*Grades for use in flours and baking powder . . .*



*in sponge-rubber parts of your car . . .*



*in dry-chemical fire-extinguishers . . .*

*in pharmaceuticals—and alkalizers.*

**BULLETIN BOARD**

***Kreelon*:***
Wyandotte Kreelon, recently improved, has brought favorable comment from several fields . . . textile manufacturers note more rapid solubility; compounders like solubility and new foaming action. Ask for new booklet.

***New Pluronics*:***
You'll want to look into this first 100%-active flake nonionic ever commercially available. Big news is the number of completely new products, in several fields, now in testing stage . . . based on Pluronics. Samples and literature available.

***Chlorine:***
Already an important source of chlorine to the chemical industries, Wyandotte is currently expanding its chlorine facilities to supply growing requirements. Consult us about your future needs.

***Caustic:***
Regardless of the quality of caustic your process requires, Wyandotte has a grade that will satisfy your needs . . . Mercury Cell Caustic, our finest, is reagent quality. Samples and quotations available upon request.

***Purecal in rubber:***
Experiments with Purecal in GR-S stocks have resulted in a method of making superior white sidewalls without natural rubber! Write for details.

# A Wyandotte grade of BICARB for every need!

WHAT'S YOUR NEED for sodium bicarbonate?

Meeting the strict demands of the food industry — in self-rising flour and baking powder — is the *biggest* part of our bicarb's job. *But it's only a part.*

For instance, we've recently developed a new, extra-fine bicarb especially prepared for use in dry-chemical fire-extinguisher powder . . . where extra-fine particle size and extreme uniformity are essential.

***Other grades***

Wyandotte bicarbonate of soda ranges from powdered grades to coarse granular. Uses include putting the "bubbles" in sponge rubber . . . and in beverages. You'll find our bicarb in pharmaceuticals, too.

For up-to-the-minute information on other Wyandotte chemicals, see the "Bulletin Board." For data, or samples of our bicarb or other materials, write — *Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

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Wyandotte CHEMICALS

# S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.24.00 -27.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .95 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Greek, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Spanish, bls., stemless.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .0735- .0775
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% $Na_2SO_4$ basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 -297.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo.300.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots.....oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., divd....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.13
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs..lb. No stocks.
natural, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
natural, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs, frt. alld...lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .51 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .52 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .54 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .64 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .39½- .41
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .32 - .36
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .30 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .68 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots. oz. .79¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .56¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Soda caustic, liquid, 70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller, lots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 29,000 lbs. or more..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller, lots.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls.., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms...lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25

## Sabadilla Seed—Sodium Hypophosphite

Sodium cyanide, 96-98%, dms...lb. .168 - .183
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd...100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .21½- .28
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .95 - .98

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- Drying Air
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- Refrigeration Brine
- Freeze-proofing Coal
- Industrial Waste Treatment
- Chemical Manufacturing
- Industrial Processing

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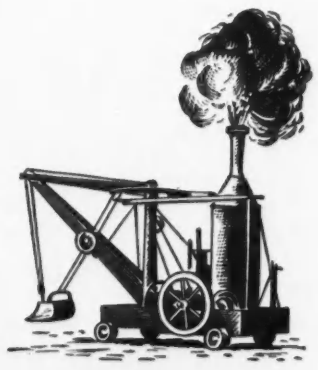
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Formaldehyde • Ammonium Chloride

## Sodium Hyposulphite—Spikenard Root

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex., whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works.lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, ogs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
dlvd., Met. area.....ton.118.50 - —
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l, works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, basis 100% tanks works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiosyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 - —
Bayonne.....gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur. ton.74.00 Nom.
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 - .45


• SODIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM CHROMATE
• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM SULPHATE



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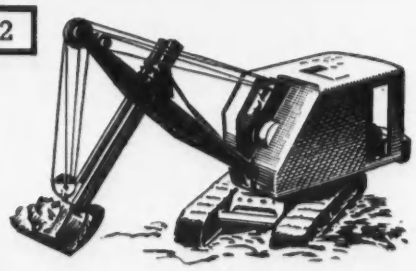

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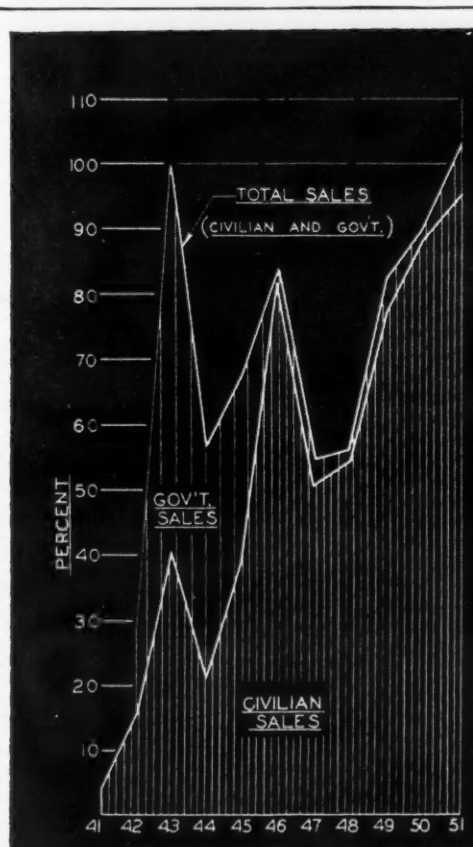
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. • JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

NP 118

Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .38 - .42
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., boot lb. .10 - .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more gram .27 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.32 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms, lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1125- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate bots lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamine, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100-lb. dms., kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton 149.00 Nom.
ground, same basis ton 145.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .810 - .877
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .87 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .60 - .62

## T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28 00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30 00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .05 - —
fancy lb. .05¼- —
special lb. .04¾- —
No. 1 lb. .04⅝- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l lb. .07 - .07½
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .12 - .14
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% mon., bulk unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .08½- .09
medium grades, ex whse., bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. .07½-Nom.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
Tar acid oil, 50-53% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .58
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib dms lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms lb. .39 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene), USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasadium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Spanish, bls lb. .07¾- .08
Thymil, fib. dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).


Use of
SULFAPYRIMIDINES
still increasing

SULFADIAZINE
SULFAMERAZINE
SULFAMETHAZINE

The 1951 sales of the sulfapyrimidines, shown in the graph, again exceeded all previous records. The amazing growth of these sulfa drugs in American medicine is a reflection of the increasing awareness of their outstanding advantages, particularly when used in the form of mixtures.

HIGHEST POTENCY OF *ALL* SULFA DRUGS
BEST TISSUE DISTRIBUTION OF *ALL* POTENT SULFA DRUGS
FEWEST SIDE-REACTIONS OF *ALL* TIME-TESTED SULFAS
HIGH SOLUBILITY IN ACID URINE

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. (for human use)
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
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Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
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*and sodium salt

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REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. • Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

## Tin Chloride—Vitamin D

Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.80 - 5.65
Toluene (see Toluol).

Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .— - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:— —
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50%, bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½- —

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —

Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Haitian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Jamaica, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Madras, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

## U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

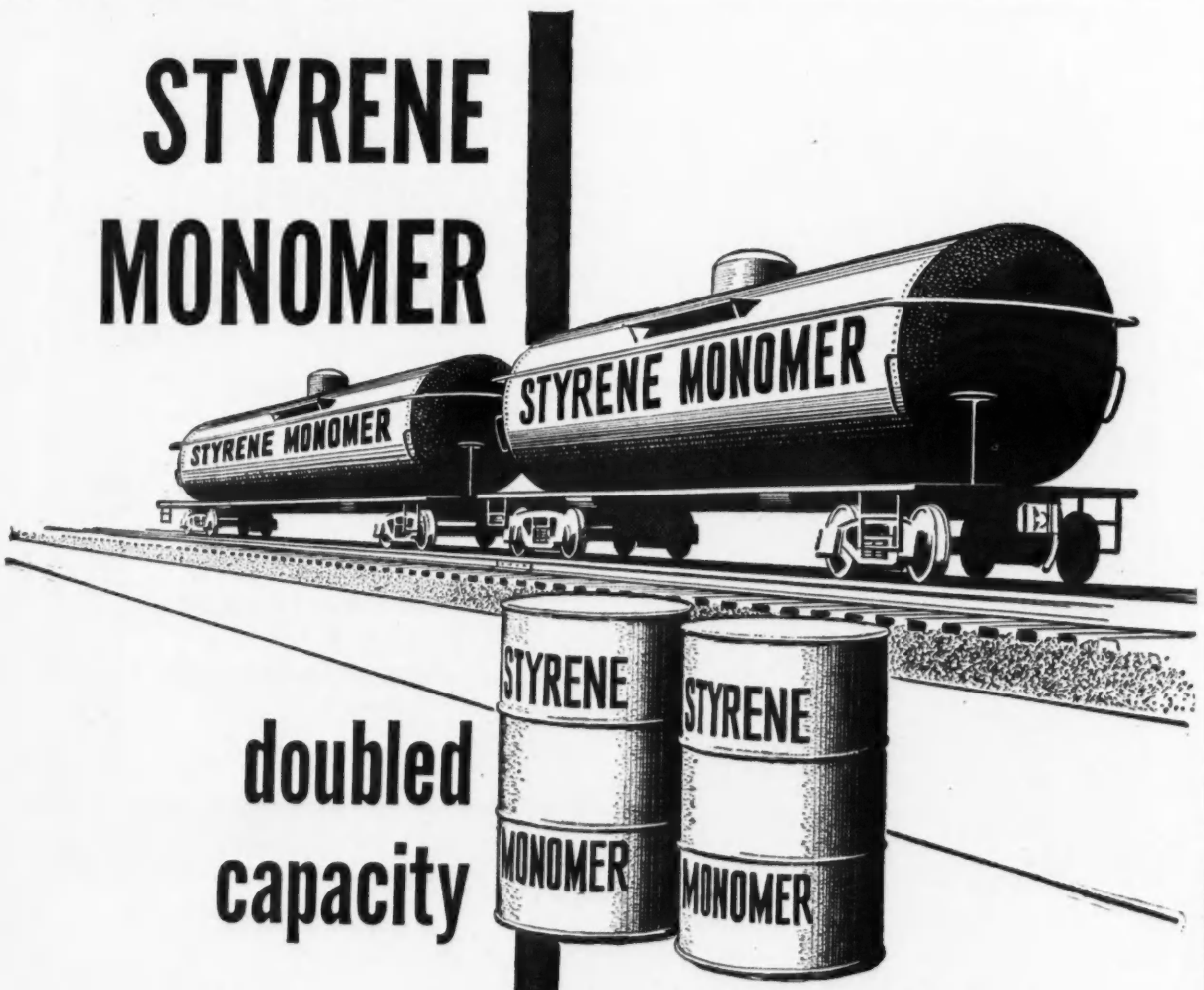
## V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 -86.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 68.00 -69.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 7.00
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
$B_1$ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
$B_2$ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
$B_6$ (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
$B_{12}$ gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).


STYRENE MONOMER




doubled capacity

Increased production of styrene monomer by Monsanto in its expanded Texas City plant now makes available *double the quantity* of this reactive raw material . . . Made to rigid Monsanto standards, it provides a greatly enlarged source of monomer for the production of resins and copolymers.

Private industry's requirements can now be met from this increased tonnage, available in commercial and research quantities. Shipped in tank cars and in 55-gallon drums . . . MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Texas Division, Texas City, Texas.

**MANY USES** . . . Monsanto styrene monomer is used in the production of polystyrene molding compounds; GR-S type synthetic rubber; styrene-butadiene emulsions for water-dispersible paints; styrenated oils for surface-coating resins; styrene-modified alkyds for air-drying and baking finishes; low-pressure laminating resins; styrene emulsions and copolymer emulsions for modifying properties of paper and textiles; ion exchange resins . . . Write for new Monsanto Styrene Monomer Technical Bulletin.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Vitamin $D_2$ (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
$K_1$, 25 gm. bots ..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

## W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb. 1.73 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago ..... lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 105.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 101.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty ext[illegible] ..... lb. .11¼ - .11⅝
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra ..... lb. .11⅝ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs ..... lb. .78 - .79
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .77 - .78
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .52 - .53
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .68
refined, yellow, bricks, cs ..... lb. .66 - .67
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .68
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs ..... lb. .80 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. ..... lb. .85 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .96 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .92 - .93
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .96 - .98
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.21
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.18 - 1.19
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African ..... lb. .85 - —
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .37
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20.000 lbs. group 3, works ..... lb. .14 - —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .27 - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .33½ - —
less than 20.000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .82 - .84
Paraffin (see P...).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
cakes, cs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works ..... lb. .85 - —
spot ..... lb. .87½ - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. ..... lb. .43 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ..... lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ..... ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls ..... lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ..... ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ..... ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45

## X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. ..... gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district ..... gal. .30¼ - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, O ..... gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Calcago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. 33 - —

## Y

Yara vara, ens ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul ..... lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies ..... lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies ..... lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island ..... lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls ..... lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l ..... lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¾ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l ..... lb. .0165- —
synth., bgs., cl., works ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1025- —



Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. 4.15 - —
smaller, lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works ..... lb. .01¼ - .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrocnloride, bots., tins. ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.25

## Z

Zein, bgs., 30.000 lbs. lots, works ..... lb. .38 - —
1.000-lb. to 30.000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. ..... lb. .26¾ - .28¼
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works. ..... lb. .15½ - .16½
precipitated, powd., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.00 - —

—Continued on page 90


# wax

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| NAME OF WAX | MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30 | PENETRATION 100g/77°/5 sec. | COLOR N P A | ACID NUMBER | SAPONIFICATION VALUE | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARDIS® 314 | 184-189 | 4-6 | 4-5 | 13-15 | 45-50 | EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX |
| CARDIS® 319 | 180-185 | 5-7 | 4½-6 | 18-20 | 65-70 | EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX |
| CARDIS® 320 | 180-185 | 5-7 | 4-5 | 30-32 | 80-85 | EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX |
| CARDIS® 262 | 195-200 | 4-6 | BROWN | 14-16 | 40-45 | SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX |
| FORTEX® | 190-200 | 3-5 | 2½-3½ | 0.0 | 0.0 | MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC |
| MEKON† B-20<br>MEKON† A-20<br>MEKON† Y-20 | 190-195<br>190-195<br>190-195 | 3-5<br>3-5<br>3-5 | BROWN-BLACK<br>AMBER-6 MAX.<br>YELLOW-3-3½ | 0.0 | 0.0 | MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE |
| WARCO® WAX 180 | 180-185 | 4-7 | WHITE | 0.0 | 0.0 | MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE |
| WARCO® WAX 150 | 145-150 | 20-25 | BROWN YELLOW | 0.0 | 0.0 | MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC |
| WARCOSINE® | 145-150 | 15-20 | WHITE | 0.0 | 0.0 | MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC |
| PARAFFIN | 131-133 | FULLY REFINED | | | | CRYSTALLINE |
| SUGAR CANE WAX | 174-178 | 2 MAX. | TAN | 23-28 | 65-77 | VEGETABLE WAX® |

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## *Oils and Fats in India*

India is one of the most important countries involved in the "save-the-world" policy and programs and processes in which, more or less willingly and more or less qualifiedly, the United States must assume a leading role. Those two countries have been working for more than two years on a treaty of economic cooperation which is expected to make possible a substantial measure of mutual benefits. There is still no clear assurance that such a possibility would be realized. International relations are not simple matters and they are quite different from the now popular international aid, especially insofar as the United States is concerned. The complexity of programs and processes exemplified in point 4, MSA (ex-ECA), IMC, TCA and so on and on, is not lessened by the daily interjection of individual suggestions, especially in respect of what somebody else should do instead of what still another person or group is doing or wants to do. That is why the Indian-American treaty is being popularly referred to as an agreement on investments. The belief that the providing of money (somebody-else's money) is the cure for all economic ills, commercial, political, and social is most widely held.

Two things are to be determined before the application of that belief to processes of foreign aid is decided upon. In the first place, in spite of all sorts of stipulations that there will be no nationalization or other confiscation of alien-owned or -financed property, experience has shown that the authority of guarantors in that connection can be overridden. To rely on international political guarantees is to invite trouble. That comment is no reflection on India. The agreement of the United States to furnish large quantities of steel to Great Britain is not having smooth sailing at the present time.

The second point on which assurance is most necessary is the reaction of the people of the recipient country to the influx of alien capital. That reaction does not always follow the pattern of political policies or purposes. In truth, there is always a possibility—it is even now often a fact—that some sort of inherent antipathy or antagonism toward money-lenders, the outgrowth of long and unpleasant experiences, makes financial assistance work in the wrong direction. There is always some "leader" ready to foster an always latently existent attitude of "why should we help foreigners make money in our land?" The public relations aspects of financial assistance, even among a single, closely knit people, have many peculiar twists. Not all of them are derivatives of antipathies: many of the unsatisfactory results of such assistance are attributable to its destructive effects on self-reliance. That, of course, is one of the most hampering factors in connection with the currently undertaken programs of world relief.

In regard to India, as well as to any other country more or less properly to be referred to as underdeveloped or otherwise backward (all too often on the basis of criterions not wholly appropriate in the circumstances), money is far less effective as a contribution to desirable improvement than is technical information, advice, example, or leadership. Most of those countries have wealth, not only in natural resources, but in actual, liquid form. The trouble is that neither is properly utilized. One of the most promising fields for the application of improvement programs in India is in the better use of its native plant products and especially in the application of its productive land to agricultural operations adequate to the food needs of its population. That, of course, does not mean the modernization of its agriculture according to the standards prevailing in the United States. The idea that other peoples can be brought to those standards in agriculture, manufacturing, or other fields in as many weeks, or months, as there were years in the development in this country is one of the handicaps to the successful progress of such undertakings. Even though the mechanical equipment could readily be made available—that is doubtful—the development would take time and much patient, repeated educating.

All of which is a sort of overall prelude to a declaration that, although it contributes substantially (said to be 20 percent) to the world's supply of such materials, India has a practically untouched wealth of fats and oils, the relatively simple development of which commercially would help substantially in the expansion of manufacturing industry in that country, and contribute usefully to world supplies.

Among the vegetable oils awaiting development are kamla, said to be superior in certain respects to tung oil; pisa fat, said to be almost pure trilaurin—and the domestic soap industry is handicapped by the high cost of coconut and related oils—gokhru oil, said to have excellent drying properties; nim oil, said to contain a readily extractable bitter principle of pharmaceutical interest; mow rah oil, somewhat in use, but said to offer special advantages by way of hydrogenation. Production and transportation are the big problems which seem to have stymied conversion of a more than minor technologic development to commercial activity. It is reasonable to believe that the application of a little appropriate knowhow and the stimulation of a fair measure of do-it would be all the foreign investment required to do India a deal of good by way of its fats and oils resources. Such are the things that should be studied.

## *Why Legislating Lags*

To the average citizen of this country, who is pretty well posted on what is doing in most parts of the world, even though that means very little to him in terms of his individual experiences, the job of legislating for a country so broadly and deeply involved in world affairs is one of almost incomprehensible magnitude. For that reason, he is in a way able to recognize why it is never more than little done. Still, he is a bit puzzled when, as in the matter of the disruption of employment relations in the steel industry, it is made painfully plain that even the most importantly purposed enactments which are effected fall short of their need.

That is one reason why the man in the street or the barn may find it difficult to understand why the federal legislators spend so much time at other things, instead of setting up adequate machinery for their satisfactory handling. He is also a bit peeved, to say the least, that, with a thousand things to do (there are some 7,000 bills on the house list to date), the legislators take an Easter vacation, at his expense in all its aspects.

Then he might see in the paper that there is another Easter phase to the legislating, or lack thereof. There is a bill in the house since the middle of last October designed to "suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of floricultural products in interstate and foreign commerce." A "floricultural product" is defined to mean "any product of the soil used for ornamental or decorative purposes, including bulbs, corms, or tubers, as defined by the Secretary [of Agriculture] in accordance with trade usages." Some 400 or 500 words are used to define the things which are not to be done. And those who set up to deal in floricultural products would be required to have a license from the agricultural office—for a fee of from $20 to $50 a year.

Of course, eggs have got a deal of attention from the legislators and other government operators over a number of years. So, perhaps, having done right by everything for Easter except bonnets and rabbits, the hard-pushed—or is it "pulled"?—tinkers in federal legislating deserved the seasonal holiday. Here's hoping that, when they get back, they will take more than a look at some of the things which await doing in the remedying of undesirable and costly matters which are far more of a burden upon the citizens than are even over-priced misrepresented floricultural products—or the thirty-nine "short-cycle vegetables" which the Congress has been asked to free from price-control, even when canned. That aims at something doing, at least, in the direction of rabbit's food. And a bunch of military officers are on a sit-down strike!

# OPD Forum

### An Outlet for Individual Opinion

*(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)*

The Editor,
OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

In your very good report entitled "U.S.D.A. Unconvinced Bone Meal Anthrax Cause," April 7th issue, the statement is made that, "B.A.I. officials felt that this particular situation has been magnified all out of proportion to its importance."

The "importance" of infecting given premises or farms with anthrax spores can hardly be over-emphasized. It is always a most serious and costly matter. Such premises may remain an infection hazard over a countless period of years. It should also be kept in mind that anthrax is infective for man as well as for livestock, thus posing a serious public health problem.

Available data shows that in Great Britain, where much bone meal and protein meals are imported, rather than produced domestically, outbreaks of feed-borne anthrax are not uncommon.

It is not enough that bone meal is allegedly sterilized at the foreign ports of origin. If bulk or bagged meal is transported in ship holds which have previously carried hides, raw bones, rice hulls, fertilizer, or other cargo harboring anthrax spores, the otherwise safe meal can be contaminated. Therefore, inspection should not only be directed at the bone meal, its certification of sterilization and original point of origin, but also at the holds of freighters and with particular reference to the nature of previous cargoes.

Amer. Veterinary Medical Assn.
Chicago, Ill.

A. H. Quinn, D.V.M.
chairman, committee on public relations.

## *Washington Talks*

*—Continued from page 5*

to excessive profits. The agent who merely takes orders and transmits them to his principal generally is not entitled to as large a profit as the one who also performs technical services, or devotes substantial effort to expediting shipments and servicing sales.

### OPS Makes Itself Comfortable

The Office of Price Stabilization isn't too worried about the movement to let price controls expire next June 30 because it is going right ahead with plans to make itself comfortable in the hot summer months ahead.

Last week workmen were seen stringing electrical conduits from room to room in the building which houses the agency in preparation for installation of air conditioning units in every office, and two in the press room. Newsmen were left to draw their own conclusions as to why it was thought they need two units.

Incidentally, OPS maintains its offices in the so-called "temporary" buildings on the Mall, some of them dating back to World War I. As has been so often proven, there is nothing so permanent as a temporary government building in Washington.

### Washington in Brief

Lambert S. O'Malley has been named by OPS to take over as acting director of enforcement . . . Heading up the agency's region VIII office in Minneapolis, which serves Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, is Joseph Robbie, jr. . . . DPA has a new head of policy development—George A. Steiner . . . Bureau of Mines has selected six men from the Pennsylvania anthracite industry to serve as an advisory committee to its Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill, Pa.

Interstate Commerce Commission has modified its service car orders, eliminating Saturdays in computing demurrage . . . NPA says it still wants reports on all aluminum scrap shipments of more than 20,000 pounds in any three consecutive calendar days, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays . . . The steel shipping container industry has asked the agency to revoke M-75, the order curbing the sale, delivery, use and inventory of steel drums . . . Producers operating at an overall loss because of lower volume of production below normal economical capacity may now apply to OPS for an upward adjustment of ceilings . . . USDA reports that eggs and meat are better sources of vitamin $B_{12}$ than previously supposed . . . Agriculture Secretary Brannan has issued a call to farmers to place their orders early for pesticides and fertilizers.

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# Heavy Chemicals

Lower prices were named for quicksilver last week. Recent arrivals from Spain have tended to ease the spot situation while buyers have been reluctant to take on stocks except for actual requirements. There were no important price developments in other nonferrous metals. The long range view for the supply of copper appears favorable. It was stated that projects now under way by copper companies, both in the United States and friendly foreign countries, are designed to yield additional copper at an annual rate or approximately 80,000 tons by the beginning of 1954, at which time copper production should be approximately 205,000 tons per year above present levels.

Activity in heavy chemicals has shown no substantial increase since the start of the second quarter. The prolonged pinch in sulphuric acid has been eased and while the fundamental position is still tight based on the stringency in sulphur, producers are now leveling off requirements without difficulty and are offering additional lots for immediate or prompt shipment. The primary cause for the easement is the letdown in consuming demand. One of the most important factors in bringing about this condition is the reduced activity at textile plants where the usage of sulphuric acid in dyestuffs, bleaching and colors is substantial. Consumption in the leather and other consuming industries has also slowed down and the combined relaxation is now reflected in the acid market. These conditions were noted in caustic soda and soda ash last Fall and both markets have been well stocked for several weeks.

Chlorine has eased but not to the same extent as the other heavy tonnage chemicals mentioned. Contract withdrawals are not full in some instances and the slack reaches the spot market which is still a day to day affair. The supply of sodium chlorate has tightened under a seasonal increase in demand for weed control compounds. There was a little more demand for potassium carbonate from glass plants. The strontium chemicals were short because a good part of current production is channeled for government use and a similar condition exists potassium perchlorate. Requirements for the phosphorus compounds are being leveled off promptly.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.2 percent for the week ending April 12, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.8 in the preceding week and 103.1 for the corresponding week in 1951.

*Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census.*

**Aluminum Chloride**—Market firm with supply and demand about in balance. January production of anhydrous amounted to 2,999 tons, compared with 3,204 in the preceding month. Liquid output in January was 511 tons, against 576 in December.

**Ammoniac, Sal**—Sales of a little better volume were reported in white granular last week. There was no scarcity of stocks and requirements were covered easily. Production of both white and gray during January totaled 2,482 tons, compared with 2,572 in the preceding month.

**Ammonium Bicarbonate**—Demand from cracker bakeries showed some expansion over the first half of the month. Stocks remained ample to meet consuming uses.

**Calcium Chloride**—Inquiries are beginning to arrive for hot weather dust control and some sales have been made for May-June shipment. Supply position is comfortable at present and the season's movement will be regulated mostly by weather conditions.

**Calcium Phosphate**—Production showed an increase in January, the total standing at 5,085 tons of dibasic. December output was 3,646 tons and in January last year 2,983 tons were made.

**Chlorine**—Available stocks at present depend mostly on the extent of contract withdrawals. Production is heavily under contract but consumers in some instances are not taking full deliveries which occasionally leaves tanks available on spot. The prolonged slowdown in several consuming industries has reduced the pressure for shipments.

**Cobalt Hydrate**—Production in January was placed at 22,753 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments totaled 23,113 pounds and stocks on January 31 amounted to 9,778 pounds. Total output in 1951 was 242,264 pounds.

**Copper Sulphate**—Agricultural demand has relaxed to some extent after a period of considerable activity earlier in the year. Orders for deferred shipments to the iron and steel industry have been cancelled and full scale deliveries have followed. The tight supply position has not eased and May-June shipments are still being booked. Export inquiries from France, Italy and Spain were still uncovered.

South Africa's annual production of about 750 tons of copper sulphate meets most domestic requirements except for special grades used in laboratories and for veterinary medicines. Approximately 30,000 pounds are needed for these purposes.

**Potash, Caustic**—Market conditions revealed no significant change last week. Demand has followed rather spotty lines with supplies adequate to meet requirements.

**Potassium Carbonate**—Slight improvement was noted in the demand from glass plants although there did appear to be much important inquiry from other sources. Stocks continued available for prompt shipment.

**Potassium Chlorate**—No unusual activity at present. Match factories are keeping inventories at working levels but are not showing much interest in future wants. Stocks continued aavilable for prompt shipment.

**Salt Cake**—Demand fair from kraft paper mills but not urgent with supply conditions described as comfortable. January production placed at 56,514 tons of crude commercial, compared with 54,197 in the preceding month and 57,655 tons in January, 1951.

**Soda Ash** — There was no particular change in the character of buying power last week. Producers are making shipments as requested and stocks appear sufficient to permit additional offers for either immediate or future contracts.

Soda ash is not produced in Cuba and imports represent total consumption, which may reach 6,700,000 pounds in 1952. The largest consumer is the soap industry, which is estimated to have taken 3,226,810 pounds in 1951; an additional 10 percent is expected to be needed in 1952 for new synthetic-detergent plants. The second largest user is the sugar industry, and mills may need 1,000,000 pounds in 1952. The laundry industry uses about 555,720 pounds annually and the chemical industry about 334,700 pounds. Smaller amounts are consumed by the food, packing, and textile industries and railroads.

The United States has been virtually Cuba's only source of soda ash until recently. However, the United Kingdom shipped 277,000 pounds to the Cuban market in 1948. None came from the United Kingdom in 1949, but about 700,000 pounds were purchased there by Cuban consumers in 1950. The United States supplied 4,423,220 pounds in the first 6 months of 1951, compared with 89,000 pounds from the United Kingdom. However, British soda ash is competing in price with the United States product and the United Kingdom is expected to be increasingly active in the Cuban market.

**Soda Caustic**—Shipments of liquid have continued fair and have been sustained at the previous level. Demand for the dry forms did not appear quite as active as at the beginning of the month. There was no scarcity of either dry or liquid and both were available for immediate or future delivery.

**Sodium Bicarbonate**— Stocks are meeting requirements readily and supply situation has remained comfortable. January

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Quicksilver, $2 per flask

**Comparative Price Indexes**

*General Chemicals*

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 249.2 | 249.2 | 249.2 | 223.4 | 244.9 |

*Acids*

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 124.1 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 121.9 | 126.1 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

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production of refined amounted to 10,641 tons, compared with 8,497 in December and 18,411 tons in January 1951.

**Sodium Chlorate**—Increased demand for compounds used in weed control have tightened the supply position. The present movement is confined almost entirely to regular contract consumers. January production amounted to 3,312 tons, compared with 3,330 in December.

A prominent producer in Canada expects a rapidly expanding domestic market for sodium chlorate, an important industrial chemical, and is increasing facilities for its manufacture, states the Dominion press. A newly important use of sodium chlorate is in bleaching pulp. This chemical is also important in weed control, and is used in fur dyeing, as an oxidizer in paints, and in metal refining.

**Sodium Phosphate**—Overall supply situation comfortable at present. Monobasic production in January amounted to 1,756 tons, compared with 1,536 in December and 1,530 tons in January last year. Dibasic output in January was 13,572 tons, against 12,914 in the preceding month and 15,504 tons in January 1951. Production of tribasic in January was 4,696 tons, compared with 3,952 in December and 7,558 tons in January last year. Meta output in January was 4,775 tons, against 4,447 in December and 4,117 tons in January 1951.

**Sodium Silicate**—Production of soluble silicate glass liquid and solid anhydrous totaled 45,705 tons in January, compared with 43,268 in December and 56,300 tons in January 1951.

**Sodium Sulphate**—Supply situation continued comfortable with immedite shipments available. Production of refined anhydrous in January amounted to 18,579 tons, compared with 18,604 in the preceding month and 20,923 tons in January last year.

**Sodium Sulphide**—Demand spotty with market maintaining a fair degree of balance. Production of concentrated in January was placed at 2,243 tons, against 2,312 in December Output of other grades including liquid and crystals was 1,271 tons, against 1,230 in the previous month.

**Sodium Sulphydrate**—Production was down slightly in January compared with the preceding month. The totals were January 1,170 tons and December 1,438 tons.

**Sulphur**—In the past the Bureau of Mines has collected monthly sulphur statistics on Frasch sulphur only. To provide additional statistics required by the National Production Authority for the administration of its sulphur program, the Bureau has expanded its monthly survey to include recovered sulphur (of a purity of 97 percent or greater).

Production of native sulphur by the Frasch process in February amounted to 412,481 long tons, compared with 433,871 in January. Producers' stocks on February 29 were 2,863,571 long tons, against 2,851,214 on January 31. Recovered sulphur in February amounted to 17,690 long tons, compared with 18,233 in the preceding month. Stocks on February 29

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were 87,687 long tons, against 79,565 at the close of January.

## Acids

**Chromic**—Supply continued comfortable with demand not pressing. Platers taking on stocks mostly for current wants. Prices were sustained at the recently reduced level.

**Muriatic**—Output is keeping the market in relatively free supply with producers in a position to make immediate or prompt shipments. There has been no serious shortage of stocks this year to date.

**Oxalic**—Absence of important buying has kept the market in free supply. Consumers have continued to limit operations to actual wants.

**Phosphoric**—Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements without difficulty. January production totaled 151,508 tons including 71,798 made from phosphorus and 79,710 tons from phosphate rock. December output was revised to 153,463 tons and in January 1951 production amounted to 151,187 tons.

**Sulphuric**—It looks as though consuming requirements have been about leveled off in most areas and the market has assumed a more comfortable supply position. Prompt shipments were available at current prices.

Among India's important industries whose production dropped in 1951 were sulphuric acid and superphosphate, both of which were affected by the shortage of sulphur, for which the country depends entirely on imports. Output of sulphuric acid dropped to 92,700 long tons in 1951 from 101,115 in 1950.

## Nonferrous Metals

**Copper**—NPA states that the gross supply of copper raw materials in 1951 before exports are deducted, was 2,491,000 short tons, or 84,000 less than the estimated 1950 supply. The total refined copper supply for 1951 dropped below that of 1950 by 117,000 tons, but in spite of this decrease, the amount available to brass mills, wire mills, and foundries was slightly more than that available in 1950, due to a slackening in government purchases for stockpiling. Production of domestic primary refined copper in 1951 amounted to 951,000 short tons, compared with 921,000 in 1950, even though there were work stoppages in August and September last year. Conversion of scrap into refined copper in 1951 was at a much lower rate than in 1950. Refined copper produced from foreign ores and concentrates amounted to 254,000 tons in 1951 as compared with 319,000 tons in 1950. Refined copper imports last year totalled 240,000 tons, a decrease of 77,000 tons, or nearly 25 percent, from the 1950 total. The U. S. supply of copper raw materials—primary, secondary and scrap—during the first quarter of 1952 was at approximately the same level as in the fourth quarter of 1951. It is not anticipated that domestic production in 1952 will increase substantially over that of 1950.

**Lead**—Secondary lead smelter operations were at a high level in January with some phases breaking previous records, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts of all lead-base scrap and particularly of battery-lead plates were the highest ever recorded. Treatment of plates also reached a new peak but total consumption of all grades of scrap and recovery of secondary metal have been exceeded several times. Of the 68,347 tons of lead scrap received at secondary lead smelter plants in January, 48,437 tons or 71 percent were battery plates. Almost without exception, increased intake was reported in other classes of scrap also. Receipts of solder scrap increased 26 percent, soft lead 27 percent, antimonial scrap 23 percent, and type metals 47 percent. The over-all gain in scrap receipts over December was 39 percent. Smelters' stocks gained 15 percent in January and on January 31 were the highest since January 31, 1951.

**Quicksilver**—Recent arrivals from Spain have tended to place the supply situation in a slightly more comfortable position. Stocks, however, are in strong hands. There were sellers of spot at $210 per flask with no unusual activity to note.

*San Francisco.*—The market situation remained quiet and unchanged during the week with metal quoted $212 per flask.

**Tin**—Consumption increased 14 percent in January according to the Bureau of Mines. Figures based upon monthly report Form MPAF-7 show the use of tin in January was 7,189 long tons (4,594 of primary and 2,595 of secondary) compared with 6,283 tons in December (4,135 of primary and 2,148 of secondary). Tin platers increased their usage 203 tons in January, but tin plate shipments were smaller than in December indicating that an appreciable portion of their output went into mill inventories. Improvement in the availability of nonferrous scrap in January was reflected in sharp rises in the tonnages of tin in that form used for making solder and bronze. Stocks held by the Government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other (excluding metal afloat to the United States)—dropped from 39,975 long tons January 1 to 36,900 tons on January 31. Pig tin stocks were depleted 3,166 long tons. Inventories of pig tin, excluding strategic stockpile, amounted to 14,741 long tons January 31. At the January withdrawal rate pig tin stocks would last nearly 5 months.

**Zinc**—Stocks of slab zinc were placed at 26,551 tons on March 1 by the American Zinc Institute. Production during March amounted to 85,028 tons, domestic shipments were 80,121 tons, export and drawback 5,051, government account 403 making total shipments for last month 85,575 tons. Stocks on March 31 were 26,004 tons, compared with 26,551 on February 29. Unfilled orders at the end of March were 66,620 tons. Daily average output in March was 2,743 tons, against 2,665 in the preceding month 2,553 tons over the year 1951. Production of prime western in March amounted to 39,897 tons and stocks at the close of March were 14,484 tons.

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## New England Chemical Club Elects '52 Officers

The Chemical Club of New England has elected the following new officers:—President, Raymond B. Anthony, Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; vice-president, Howard C. Cookingham, D. H. Litter Company; secretary, Edward C. Richardson, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, and treasurer, Henry C. Milton, American Cyanamid Company. M. Ellsworth Nourse, Howe & French, Inc., was elected a director for a three-year term.

Elected committee chairmen were:—Entertainment, Richard E. Nippes, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation; publicity, Bernard L. Landers, Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc.; membership, A. Mosher Cooke, Commercial Solvents Corporation, and auditing, Benjamin Riley, John D. Lewis, Inc.

## Diamond Names Agent

Appointment of the M & L Supply Company, 595 South Main street, Akron, as distributor in northern and central Ohio of the complete line of specialized laundry detergents, sours, and blues manufactured by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced by R. H. Wilson, jr., manager of Diamond's Cleveland Branch Sales Office. Organized in 1937 by M. Leventhal and M. Schlitt, the Akron firm has been a distributor of Diamond solvents among northern and central Ohio dry cleaners for a number of years.

### Bemis Bag Sets Up Research Dept.

The Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has established a new research and development department to coordinate and extend its present activities in package design and engineering. H. V. Kindseth, newly-appointed supervisor of research and development, will direct the department, which is located in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Kindseth has been with Bemis since 1931. Prior to his new appointment, he was engaged in machinery design and development work in Bemis packaging service.

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## *Hooker Field Sales Head*

Herbert J. Heesch has been made field sales supervisor of Hooker Electrochemical Company, it announced last week by R. E. Wilkin, general sales manager. In his new position, Mr. Heesch will be responsible for coordinating the activities of field salesmen and district sales managers. He will make his headquarters at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

## Monsanto Shifts Personnel In Seattle, St. Louis, Cleveland

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced shifts in personnel at Seattle, St. Louis and Cleveland.

Dominic Dana, general operating supervisor of the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis, will join the western division in Seattle as assistant chief engineer on June 1. One of his initial assignments will be to help launch the joint western division-organic chemicals division lignin vanillin project.

Louis T. Lanz, a research chemical engineer at St. Louis, has been named to assist B. E. Thomas in the organic chemicals division's technical personnel procurement program. B. B. Langdon has been appointed Cleveland branch manager of the organic chemicals division and Lloyd B. Shand has been transferred from the New York office of the Merrimac division to the Cleveland office.

## Goodrich Assigns Bateman

Walter R. Bateman has been appointed acting manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation synthetic rubber plant, Port Neches, Tex., by William I. Burt, vice-president, manufacturing, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. He replaces J. Ernest Miller, who was recently appointed to serve as assistant to the chief of the RFC synthetic rubber division, Leland Spencer (OPD, 3/24/52). Goodrich Chemical operates the Port Neches plant for the government as well as the largest GR-S plant in the world at Institute, W. Va., Mr. Bateman joined Goodrich Chemical in 1942 as a chemical engineer and was made production manager at Port Neches in 1945.

## P. A.'s Name Chairmen

The National Association of Purchasing Agents has appointed committee chairmen for its general convention, to be held May 25 to 28 at Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. Among the appointees, following are from the chemical field:—General chairman, P. J. Clarke, Rohm & Haas Company; vice-chairman, M. L. Lampe, Armstrong Cork Company; budget controller, Allen E. Miller, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and entertainment, F. G. Prince, Pennsalt.

### Tanners Council to Move Offices

The Tanners Council of America has announced plans to move its executive and general offices from 100 Gold street, New York, to new quarters at 411 Fifth avenue in that city.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Arma Corporation,** Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Lee Fraser production manager.

**Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator** Company has named William H. Steinkamp sales manager of the industrial division.

**B. T. Miller,** who formerly covered the middle western territory for Kraft Bag Corporation, subsidiary of Gilman Paper Company, out of the Chicago office, has been assigned to cover Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, southwestern Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

## Contract Renegotiation Regulations Amended

Regulations have been issued by the Contract Renegotiation Board concerning the exclusion from renegotiation of defense contracts of the profits realized from increases in value of inventories of raw and semi-processed materials which are in excess of the amount required to fill existing contracts.

In a revised section, 1453.2(d), under Part 1453 (mandatory exemptions from renegotiation), the board prescribes the method which it will use in determining whether or not a contractor has realized excessive profits from an increase in value of excess inventories. It is intended to exclude from renegotiation profits resulting from the appreciation in inventory of the value of stocks of materials which are exempted from renegotiation when first acquired, and which are over and above the amount needed for use in contracts being performed.

The provision of the renegotiation act of 1951, under which this regulation was framed, is similar to that contained in the renegotiation statute in effect during World War II.


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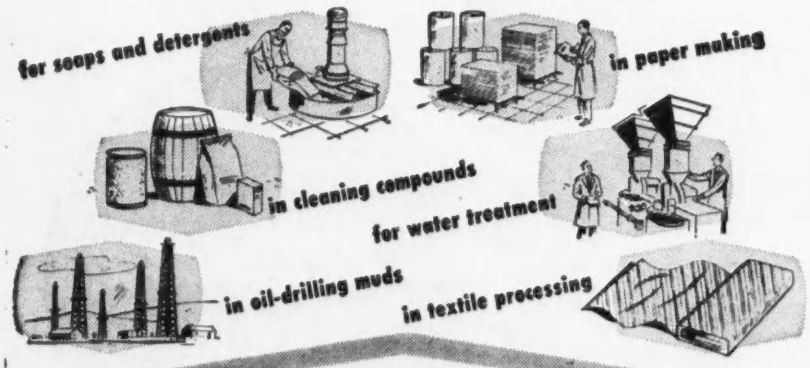


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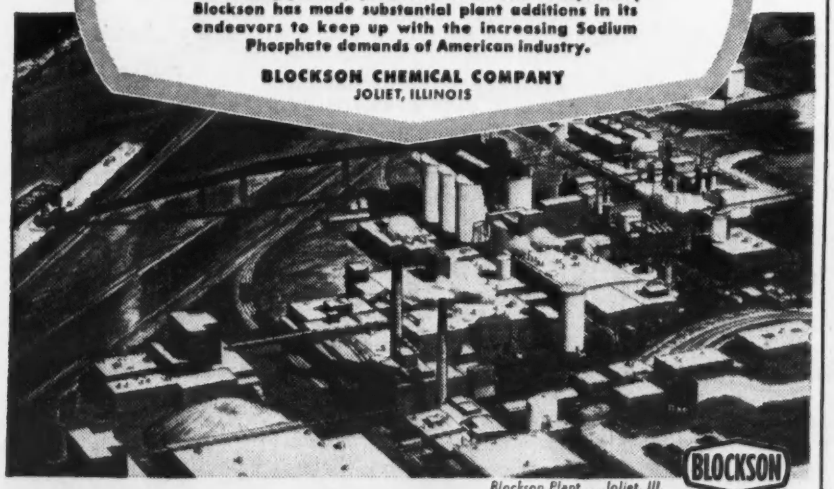

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- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous
- Sodium Polyphos (Sodium Hexametaphosphate) (Sodium Tetraphosphate)
- Trisodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
- Hygrade Fertilizer

## Cyanamid Appoints McNamee To Southern Sales Position

J. M. McNamee has been appointed sales representative for American Cyanamid Company's industrial chemicals division in the Georgia and Florida district. He will assume his new position on April 15, and will operate out of Atlanta, Ga.

Joining Cyanamid in 1950 at the Stamford Research Laboratories, Mr. McNamee was later transferred to the New York office where he has been serving as a technical representative for the synthetic organic chemicals department.

## Nat'l Research Opens Plant

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the opening of a new $600,000 plant at Newton, Mass. Containing 50,000 square feet of space, the one-story building will house National Research's equipment division, which engineers, designs, and fabricates specialized process equipment for use in the chemical, metallurgical, electronic and coating industries.

## Plax Corp. Names Fortner

C. Paul Fortner has been appointed assistant director of research of Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn. For the past eleven years Mr. Fortner has been employed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at plants in Bridgeport, Conn., Denver, Col., Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Arlington, N. J. Since 1945 he has been located in the plastics department at Arlington.

## Pennsalt Adds Dairy Cleaners To Portland Plant Production

Pennsalt of Washington has added production of the company's "B-K" line of alkaline cleaners and bottle washing compounds at its Portland, Ore., works. These products were formerly supplied to users in the West from the parent company works at Wyandotte, Mich. "B-K" cleaners and washing compounds are specialties for farm and dairy sanitation and other uses in food handling and processing and will be distributed through established western jobbers already handling the line, Pennsalt said.

## U.S. Rubber to Aid Science Students

United States Rubber Company, New York, has announced a new five-year program of financial aid to science students in eleven universities. The program will provide graduate fellowships in science for eleven students at an approximate cost of $174,000. The universities which have accepted the fellowships are:— California Institute of Technology, Cornell University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, University of California at Berkley, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Chicago, University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin.

## Arma Elects Devine Vice-President

Arma Corporation, wholly-owned subsidiary of American Bosch Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected David F. Devine a vice-president of the firm in charge of its newly-created financial division.

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# Textile and Leather Chemicals

Users of textile and leather chemicals continued to purchase in a hand to mouth manner last week. Deliveries against contracts were moved in fair volume, but the usual Spring business expansion was far below expectations. While prices were unchanged for most materials the undertone of the market was none too steady and orders for sizable quantities could have shaded quotations. Price reduction took place in egg yolk, which declined 5 cents per pound, due to keener competition and increased supplies, while albumin was held at unchanged levels.

Supplies of domestic potato starch continued scarce and market was merely nominal, as production was sold up and absorbed against former contracts. Dutch potato starch was easier and off fractionally. Tapioca flour remained steady for spot delivery, reflecting the firmness of shipments from Brazil. Offerings of new crop was still light, with quotations up fractionally. Corn starch and dextrin were in spotty demand for immediate needs. Sago flour was inactive.

Inquiry for tanning material replacements continued quiet and quotations while unchanged were entirely nominal. Weakness of hides and skins continued to keep buyers on the sidelines. Low tanning operations enabled consumers to work off current light to moderate tanning material inventories.

Shipments of all types of rayon and acetate during March totaled 75,700,000 pounds, a decline of 7 percent from 81,400,000 pounds shipped in February. Total stocks of rayon and acetate at the end of the first quarter amounted to 119,700,000 pounds, an increase of about 4,700,000 pounds from the end of February according to Textile Organon. This means the industry has slightly over one and one half months' supply on hand, despite continued cut-backs in production of some types of rayon and acetate yarn and staple. Domestic shipments of rayon and acetate yarn totaled 247,500,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1952, compared with 317,600,000 pounds in the same quarter in 1951, a reduction of 22 percent.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.
Myrobalans, J1's, $2 per ton.
crushed, $5 per ton.
Potato starch, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 281.7 | 281.7 | 277.8 | 225.1 | 326.8 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

## Chemicals

**Acetic Anhydride**—Business continued spotty. Prices were maintained at current levels.

**Bichromates**—Activity was restricted to withdrawals against former contracts. New business was slow, chiefly for immediate requirements. Quotations were without change and steady.

**Sodium Acetate**—Business was confined to limited quantities for actual needs. Stocks were ample and quotably unchanged.

**Sodium Hydrosulphite**—Consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities for actual needs. Prices were held at current levels.

## Sizing Materials

**Blood Albumin**—Steady demand for albumin kept producers inventories low. Prices were unchanged and firm at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Dried soluble blood was fair inquiry, with trading confined to actual needs. Supplies were ample. Quotations ranged from 17c. to 18½c. per pound, according to quantity.

**Corn Dextrin**—Moderate demand was noted for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.96 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots. New York basis: canary, $8.70; dark, $8.80, and white, $8.54, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

**Corn Starch**—Deliveries against current orders were stepped up, but the volume was still well below a year ago. All grades were quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder at $7.27, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Stocks of corn on farms in April were smaller, totaling 1,067,779,000 bushels, compared with 1,323,306,000 bushels, April 1, 1951, according to the Department of Agriculture. Visible corn supply continued to drop and declined 906,000 bushels to 52,302,000 bushels for the week ended April 12, compared with 59,447,000 bushels for he corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Egg Albumen**—Business continued spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Flake was quoted at $1.46 to $1.48 per pound, and powder at $1.50 to $1.52 per pound, according to quantity. Demand for technical was quiet. Prices ranged from $1 to $1.08, per pound, depending upon quantity.

**Egg Yolk**—This market was easier as a result of keener competition and prices dropped 5c. per pound. Trading was fair at $1.09 to $1.12 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Offerings from the West also were more liberal.

**Potato Starch**—While tight supply condition continued to dominate domestic starch the market tone has been weakened by the increased supplies of imported starch at lower prices. Shipments from Holland were easier, declining ½c. per pound. Trading took place at 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, carlots, duty paid, New York. Domestic starch was still scarce and quotations were merely nominal at 10½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Production was practically nil. Stocks on the spot, however, were unchanged and steady, ranging from 10c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

**Tapioca Flour**—Demand continued confined to immediate delivery. Prices remained steady, reflecting the firmness at primary markets. New crop for shipment was quoted fractionally higher. Spot stocks were held at former levels. Brazilian high grade was quoted at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, and medium at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

## Tanning Materials

Weakness of raw hide market continued to affect trading in the leather market. Price of hides have declined to the lowest levels since before World War II. Business was light and limited to lots which were obtainable at price concessions. Sole leather was inactive, but tanners were generally holding at unchanged levels. Few commodity groups have declined comparable with hides and skins, with the domestic market setting the pace for a trend that became worldwide, according to Tanners Council. There were reports of improved Easter retail shoe business, but the volume of sales were below expectations.

**Cutch**—Market remained steady. Offers for shipment were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Consuming inquiry was light.

**Divi Divi**—Business was quiet. Shipments were offered at $70 per ton, exdock, with consumers showing little interest in replacements.

**Mangrove Bark**—Trading was reported at a standstill. Prices were unchanged and nominal. South American bark was quoted at $50 to $52 per ton, ex-dock, and African bark at $80 per ton, same basis.

**Myrobalans**—Buying interest continued to lag. Offerings were liberal and reduced $2 per ton but tanners were still out of the market. J1's were offered at $43 per ton, ex-dock. Crushed J1's merely nominal at $65 per ton, same basis.

**Quebracho Extract**—Light volume of business was reported, chiefly for immediate shipment. Market remained unchanged and steady, despite limited trading. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. per pound, and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock.

**Valonia**—This material also was dull and featureless. Shipments were merely nominal due to lack of business. Cups were quoted at $68 to $69 per ton, bags, exdock. Beards were entirely nominal at $85 per ton, same basis. Extract was unchanged at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

**Wattle**—Shipments were offered freely at unchanged prices, but demand was slow. Firm bids could have shaded prices slightly in some directions, while the cartel maintained its price schedule. Fair average ranged from $105 to $106 per ton, and merchantable at $101.50 to $102.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11¼c. to 11⅜c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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# Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was priced lower last week, in fact the market was established at the lowest level since July 10, 1950. There was no punch to the feed demand and the tone of all packing-house by-products was easy. The recent anthrax scare has made traders cautious and the buying movement is slow in recovering. Fish meal was also quiet and nominally unchanged. Demand for castor pomace was sustained with additional sales reported but the season is getting late and inquiry is expected to taper off in the near future.

Shortage of sodium nitrate stocks is becoming pronounced with no settlement in the labor difficulties at Chilean nitrate plants. At present there is more demand than supply and the top-dressing season is only a month away. Interruption of production of coke-oven ammonium sulphate by the recent labor dispute in the steel industry is reflected in a tighter supply position. Contract shipments of potash are holding a seasonal normal average with possible exception of the flooded areas of the Midwest. Most of the potash producers have filed applications with OPS for an adjustment of prices. Superphosphate stocks are tight although the shortage does not appear as serious as formerly expected.

## Fertilizer Materials

**Ammonium Sulphate**—Market position continued tight with considerable production of coke-oven material lost during the steel dispute. Bureau of Mines gives February output of coke-oven sulphate at 146,794,540 pounds, compared with 153,587,907 pounds in January and 132,354,880 pounds in February last year. Sales in February were 168,374,898 pounds, against 160,208,370 in the preceding month and 157,976,603 pounds in February, 1951. Stocks on February 29 were 52,089,502 pounds, compared with 74,869,357 on January 31 and 65,724,212 pounds on February 28, 1951.

Italy's production of nitrogen in the fiscal year 1951-52 is estimated at 190,000 metric tons, an increase of 11 percent over the output in 1950-51. Government sources consider this amount adequate, based on rates of application in 1950-51, and state that there may possibly be an export surplus; apparently, no immediate increase in consumption is expected. However, the Ministry of Agriculture estimates production of nitrogen in 1952-53 at 10 to 15 percent greater than in 1951-52.

**Bone Meal**—Trading quiet and it was stated that the market has not recovered from its recent anthrax scare. The tone was easy although prices were nominally unchanged.

**Castor Pomace**—Additional sales were reported for fertilizer use. Demand was fairly active during the week but is expected to taper off as the end of the season approaches.

**Dried Blood**—Continued absence of demand from the feed trade has weakened the market and new low prices for the season were recorded. There were sellers at $6.50 per unit of ammonia both here and in Chicago.

**Fish Meal**—While the prices of fish meal have been at the ceiling for some time, it is anticipated that during the second quarter they will recede from that level in some degree, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of the Interior. This rising production of fish meal, together with imports, and the increased output of competitive products are expected to be important factors in this situation. However, the relaxation of the demand for feeds will probably be the most influential factor. This is expected to result from the opening of the pasture season and possibly from declining prices of meats with a consequent slackening of the intensity of feeding operations. The reduced numbers of poultry to be raised for flock replacement is likely to be largely compensated for, in terms of feed consumption, by heavier broiler production.

**Phosphate Rock** — Contract shipments for domestic use have maintained a steady seasonal average so far this month. Export demand was relatively quiet.

Normally, Italy is a large importer of phosphate rock from French North Africa, especially Tunisia and Morocco, where production is controlled by the Comptoir des Phosphates. Difficulties between Italy and the Comptoir have increased in the past few years, principally because of prices. If this situation continues, demand for United States phosphate rock may be greater, although Tunisia and Morocco will probably continue to supply the bulk of this material.

**Potassium Muriate** — Contract withdrawals continued heavy last week with the overall movement fully up to normal. It was stated that most of the producers have filed applications with OPS for adjustment in their ceiling prices. At a recent meeting there was some discussion of the possibility of the producers drawing up their contracts for the new year on the basis of existing ceiling prices, but with a provision that the prices may be adjusted upward in the event that OPS allows an increase in the ceilings.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Consumers are facing a shortage of stocks as a result of the prolonged strike at Chilean nitrate plants. Inquiry is active with the top-dressing season only a month away.

**Superphosphate** — Demand from the Midwest has relaxed a bit owing to the flooded areas. Stocks are still short but the scarcity at this time does not appear to be as acute as generally expected.

**Tankage**—Remained quiet with the tone easy. Feed buyers showed no important interest. There were sellers here at $6.50 per unit of ammonia and at $7 in Chicago.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**
None

**Prices Reduced**
Dried Blood 50c. per unit of ammonia

**Comparative Price Indexes**
(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 82.2 | 87.1 |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

### Los Angeles Market

*Los Angeles.*—Market activity remained normal during the week for most materials with supplies adequate. An oversupply of blood meal and tankage has resulted in a definite slump in the local market with prices off considerably. Users are urging heavy shipments of Canadian material prior to the new freight rate increase but with production slightly behind schedule, particularly for ammonium phosphate, little increase is anticipated. Domestic tuna meal is being shipped against contract at full ceiling with no buying interest for this material due to the $2.20 per unit of protein price quoted for imported fish meals.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$81.89 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $83.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$72.86 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $97.31 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton nominal for 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Monterey or Los Angeles. $138.60 per ton, 60 percent tuna, bulk, f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.20 per unit of protein, ex-dock, Los Angeles Harbor, sacks included, imported meals.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona.

## Pesticides

Overall market situation seasonably quiet with consuming interest increasing. The buying movement has not exceeded its initial stage while attention is focussed on the cotton growing areas in an effort to gain some idea as to the extent of infestation. Technical BHC has shown no important change in prices and neither has the cotton dust 3-5-40. There are no excessive stocks of DDT at present and the trade is not looking for any nearby easement in supplies. The pyrethrum market is firm with stocks short and the outlook not favorable for much improvement. The rotenone roots are not attracting any unusual attention. Aldrin and dieldrin are both available at present at former prices. Warfaran had a satisfactory Winter season and demand is still active although the advent of warmer weather will likely be reflected in smaller sales.

Cairo advices state that owing to lack of dollars, Egypt has not purchased its full allotment of DDT. The importation of 300,000 pounds of the 500,000 allocated by the World Health Organization was scheduled for March, 1952. Additional quantities for the remaining three quarters of the year have not yet been accepted.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## Agriculture Dept. Forms Pest Reporting Service

A cooperative insect pest survey and reporting service, in which entomologists associated with state agencies, industry, and the federal government will participate, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the service is to keep the nation's farmers informed of impending insect conditions. The service will attempt to forewarn farmers—no matter what crops or livestock they produce—of current insect pest conditions, and will allow them to meet these threats better, according to Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

It is planned that any insect information within a state, whether detected by federal, state, local or commercially-engaged entomologists, will be channeled through state offices so that the information can be quickly released to meet local requirements. The report will then be forwarded to Washington, D. C., where a section of economic insect detection and reporting in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will combine the information with reports from other states and distribute it nationally.

Kelvin Dorward has been named to head this section. It will be a unit of the division of insect detection and identification, which is headed by Carl F. W. Muesebeck. Louis G. Davis will serve as first assistant. Five regional detection personnel who will work cooperatively with the states to facilitate the collection and reporting of insect survey information have also been named. They are:— C. Wilfred Shockley, region I, Greenfield, Mass.; Frank S. Chamberlain, region II, Quincy, Fla.; James I. Cowger, region III, San Antonio, Tex.; Lamar J. Padger, region IV, Berkeley, Calif., and E. C. Harrison, jr., region V, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Smith-Douglass Reassigns

Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va., has announced the recall to the home office of William B. Copeland, vice-president, effective May 1, to participate in the general administration of the company's business. Mr. Copeland currently is in charge of midwest operations for Smith-Douglass, with headquarters at Streator, Ill.

## Wallach Joins H.J. Baker

John M. Wallach, formerly assistant traffic manager for the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York, has joined H. J. Baker & Bro., also New York. Mr. Wallach was with Chilean Nitrate from 1939 until he joined Baker, with the exception of three years navy service.

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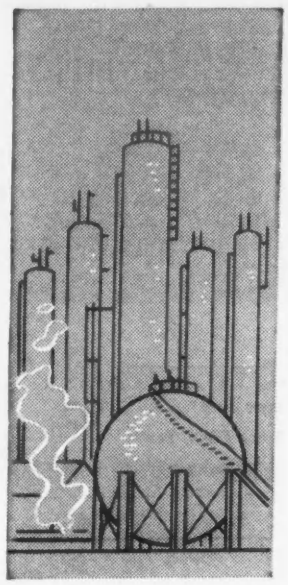

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## Chemore Named Montecatini Agent in US and Canada

Montecatini, Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica, Milan, Italy, has appointed Chemore Corporation, New York, general representative for the sale of its chemical products in the United States, Canada and Cuba. Nylos Trading Company, New York, Montecatini agent for many years, will work with Chemore in specified fields.

Montecatini is one of the world's major producers of superphosphates, copper sulphate, and has a large production of inorganic acids, calcium carbide, urea, ammonium sulphate and other nitrogenous fertilizers. In addition, it also produces a wide range of organic and inorganic industrial chemicals, as well as a line of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, plastic resins, fibers, insecticides, fungicides, glues, gelatins, paints, varnishes and allied products.

## Thurston Chemical Acquires Trenton, Mo., Fertilizer Plant

Thurston Chemical Company, Joplin, Mo., has announced the acquisition of a new fertilizer plant, its fourth, in Trenton, Mo. The company has negotiated a long-term lease with Fred Payne of Trenton, who is constructing a new building on the site in accordance with specifications of Thurston Chemical. The new unit is designed specifically to serve as a fertilizer mixing plant. It will be fully equipped and operated by Thurston, and is expected to be in operation by July.

The Trenton plant will have an annual capacity of approximately 25,000 tons of commercial fertilizer annually, bringing Thurston's total annual capacity of 275,000 tons. Thurston already operates plants in Joplin, Tulsa, Okla., and Lawrence, Kan.

## *Trade Briefs*

**James W. Taylor,** formerly assistant district manager for St. Regis Paper Company, has been placed in charge of bag sales for Kraft Bag Corporation, subsidiary of Gilman Paper Company.

**James S. Berry** has been awarded a Monsanto Chemical Company fellowship for the 1952-53 academic year to further his graduate studies at the University of Texas.

## *Davison Plant Manager*

Henry E. Craven, jr., has been named manager of the newly organized Lake Charles division of The Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore. The new division will operate the large plant which the company is building on the Calcasieu River south of Lake Charles, La., and which will produce petroleum cracking catalyst and other chemicals. Mr. Craven was with the Pemco Corporation, Baltimore, before the war and saw service from 1942 to 1946 in the army. He was plant manager of Pemco from 1946 to 1951, coming to Davison at that time.

## Amer. Potash Names Leven To Head Organic Research

Appointment of Ernest Levens to head the organic section of the research department of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., has been announced by D. S. Dinsmoor, vice-president in charge of research and development. This new section will be part of a research group which will be located in Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Levens comes to American Potash from Frederick S. Bacon Laboratories at Watertown, Mass., where he was director of organic research and development.

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# Petroleum Derivatives

While it has been reported by observers that the volume of business in the petroleum derivatives market has dropped off a bit, there continued to be a steady call for many of the important materials. Toluol remained strong with consumers taking all that could be produced. Xylol was somewhat easier but had a steady call. The demand for the intermediate aromatic chemicals, higher boilers and other aliphatics was rather good and all inquiries were readily met from stocks held by producers. There was a plentiful supply of both propane and butane now that the rush demand has abated. Producers expected a pick up in consumer interest by the end of this month when the summer buying season begins.

The general picture of the petroleum wax market was still one of softness. There have been reports in some quarters of a strengthening of paraffin wax, but it was still in a position which was more favorable to the consumer. Producers expressed the opinion that the market would continue to be easy for some time to come. Production has been decreased somewhat in order that some of the large quantities of material on hand might be disposed of. Petrolatum enjoyed a rather good demand and stocks were adequate to cover all requirements without difficulty. There was also a good supply of the white mineral oils which brought a good deal of interest on the part of users.

## Solvents and Diluents

According to the industry, there has been no change in the position of petroleum toluol. The supply has been maintained by steady production, but there was no surplus after industry and the government took their requirements. The price remained unchanged. Xylol was also in adequate supply. It was slightly easier than the toluol. It, too, remained steady in price. There continued to be a comfortable balance between the available material and the inquiry for the intermediate aromatic chemicals, which were quite stable. Demand for the higher boilers was steadily good and all orders could be filled quite readily from the stocks held by producers.

**Cleaners' Naphtha** — No problem was seen in this market as supplies were maintained at a comfortable level, providing ample material to consumers who showed a steady interest in the article. Price quotations held unchanged.

**Lacquer Diluent** — Demand has been quite large in recent weeks and continued to take up much of the material held by producers. A steady rate of production kept the supply in good balance with the demand. The range of market quotations remained steady.

**Mineral Spirits**—A steadily good volume of sales was reported in this market during the past week. There was no problem of supply since production was maintained at a high level. The pricing schedule remained steady and unchanged.

**Rubber Solvent**—No change was reported in this market last week. Manufacturers produced enough material to maintain a sufficient supply to consumers. Buying interest was steady and favorable. Stability was seen in the market quotations.

**Stoddard Solvent** — The market was without special feature throughout the past week. A steady demand was reported with all orders being met readily from the ample stocks held by producers. No change occurred in the price structure.

**V. M. & P. Naphtha**—There continued to be a large call for the material on the part of paint manufacturers. Supplies were quite plentiful and all requirements could be met without difficulty. The output was steadily maintained and prices were unchanged.

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**
None

**Prices Reduced**
None

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

## Lighter Fractions

**LPG's**—Stocks of both propane and butane were said to be building up because of the slowdown in demand during the past month. Prices, nevertheless, remained steady, although some shading was reported where large sales were made. Observers in the industry expected a pick up in demand by the end of this month when summer purchasing begins. From all indications, the supply should be adequate to cover the increase in demand quite comfortably.

## Waxes

**Microcrystalline** — According to members of the industry, there has been some cut in production of waxes in recent weeks. This was viewed as wise since the demand continued to lag behind output and stocks were quite large. Prices, while unchanged, continued to be soft. Observers expected the market to remain easy for a while into the future.

**Paraffin**—Although it was reported in some quarters that the interest in this wax has shown some rise, the general picture of the market was still one of ease. Prices were unchanged but displayed considerable weakness. It was expected that the situation would continue to be easy for some time to come. There has been some reduction in the output, which should help to dispose of the large stocks still in the hands of manufacturers.

## Miscellaneous

**Crude Oil** — Production of crude oil during the week ended April 5 averaged 6,280,050 barrels per day, according to a report issued by the American Petroleum Institute. In the same period, imports of oil amounted to 432,300 barrels per day. It was indicated that the petroleum industry as a whole ran to stills approximately 6,557,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Production of gasoline amounted to 21,410,000 barrels and of kerosene 2,598,000 barrels during the week. Also produced were 9,434,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 8,865,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

It was announced that crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during March amounted to 25,463,303 barrels, or an average of 821,397 barrels per day. For the first quarter of 1952 some 77,008,816 barrels were produced. This amounted to an average daily output of 846,251 barrels.

**Petrolatum**—No change occurred in this market during the past week. There was an ample supply readily offered by producers to users who displayed a good deal of interest in the item. No problem was seen in the production picture, manufacturers being able to make as much as was needed. The range of market quotations held at an unchanged level.

## Los Angeles Petroleum Market

A good volume of business was recorded for solvents and diluents during the week as demand remained steady. An adequate supply of all materials was available to meet consuming requirements. Prices were stable and unchanged as follows:—Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Production of LPG's was well maintained the past week with buying interest following a more normal seasonal pattern than in previous weeks. Demand for butane continued at a good level although there has been less inquiry for propane. Butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane quoted 4.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Little or no change was apparent on the high melting point paraffin wax market as supplies of all grades continued adequate to meet the present and moderate rate of demand. Prices remained unchanged as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices posted at 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. and 7.9c. per pound respectively.

### *Crude Oil Stocks*

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 5 totaled 258,450,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 256,661,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,789,000 barrels comprising an increase of 2,098,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 309,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

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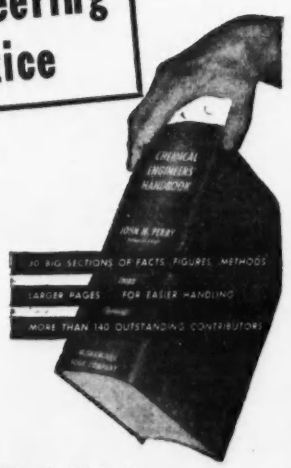
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## Aramco Vice-Presidencies To Dale Nix, J.C. Stirton

Dale Nix and J. C. Stirton have been elected vice-presidents of the Arabian American Oil Company, it has been announced by F. A. Davies, chairman of the board and chief executive officer. Mr. Davies also announced that E. G. Voss has been elected treasurer.

Mr. Nix will be in charge of technical and supply services. He has a career of twenty-five years in the oil industry and joined Aramco in 1940 as manager of the producing, pipelines and transport department. Last year he was made general manager of oil operations.

Mr. Stirton will be in charge of engineering and construction. He has been associated with the oil industry for thirty-three years. In 1919 he joined the engineering department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). In 1920 he transferred to Standard Oil Company of California. He became chief engineer for Aramco in 1944. Mr. Voss started his career as an office boy with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1934. In 1946 he headed that company's investment and finance division and two years later became assistant treasurer of Aramco.

## API Refining Division Sets Meeting Program

The American Petroleum Institute's division of refining has announced plans for its seventeenth midyear meeting, which will be held in the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, May 12 to 15.

Ten group technical sessions and an open dinner meeting are on the four-day program. Among the subjects to be covered are analytical research, electrical equipment, corrosion, industrial communications, automotive fuels, production and recovery of aromatics, and atmospheric pollution.

The central theme will be industrial communications. The traditional open dinner meeting will be held May 14. Addresses will be made by W. L. Stewart, jr., of the Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, who is the API vice president for the division of production, and Dr. L. A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology.

## Mazda Oil Elects Schider

Rudolph Schider, has been elected a director of Mazda Oil Corporation, a subsidiary of National Phoenix Industries, Inc. Mr. Schider was for thirty years a geologist and technical expert in the Royal Dutch Shell group, being also production manager and vice president in charge of operations of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, and special consultant to the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation.

## *Trade Briefs*

**MacMillan Petroleum** Corporation has purchased C. E. Ridley Company, Lynwood, Calif.

**Gulf Interstate Gas Company** has signed a contract with United Fuel Gas Company under which Gulf will construct and operate a pipeline from the Gulf Coast area to near Huntington, W. Va.

**American Overeas Petroleum, Ltd.**, affiliate of California Texas Oil Company, Ltd., has elected George M. Cunningham president and J. P. McCulloch vice-president.

## *Pa. Oil Producers Fail To Get Ceiling Increase*

Representatives of a group of Pennsylvania oil producers failed at a conference with the Office of Price Stabilization April 15 to win approval of their request for an increase in ceiling prices on Pennsylvania crude.

Claiming that the price of Bradford crude was just then recovering from the depressed conditions of the postwar years, when it was ceiled at $4.25 a barrel under GCPR, the industry spokesmen asked the agency to allow a rise of 75 cents a barrel to compensate them for the increased costs that have occurred since the price freeze.

While they reported that OPS did not give them a flat turn down, neither were OPS officials very encouraging about granting an increase. The producers reported that the agency suggested that the industry take its petition to the Petroleum Administration for Defense and if PAD would certify the need of a price boost, OPS would consider it.

## Atlantic Names Mendenhall Production Department Mgr.

The appointment of J. Nelson Mendenhall as general manager of the domestic crude oil production department of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has been announced by the company. Several other executive promotions in Atlantic's production organization in the southwest have also been effected.

Carle F. Sharp will succeed Mr. Mendenhall as manager of the land division. W. Dow Hamm has been appointed general manager of exploration, which includes both domestic and foreign operations, and Edgar Kraus, chief geologist, has been manager of domestic exploration.

Mr. Mendenhall has been with Atlantic since 1919 as a member of the land division, and was named manager in 1925, in which post he served until his present appointment. Mr. Sharp joined the company in 1926 as an engineer, and was made assistant to the manager of the Land Division in 1937. Mr. Hamm became associated with the company in 1942, as manager of domestic exploration, and Mr. Kraus, who joined Atlantic in 1921 as a geologist, became chief geologist in 1946.

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## API Marketing Division Meeting Agenda Mapped

Four leaders in the industry will address the spring meeting of the division of marketing of the American Petroleum Institute, which will be held in the Sheraton-Plaza hotel, Boston, May 19 and 20.

The speakers and their topics are:—Horace E. Davenport, president of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, "Continued Independence Requires Team Work;" Bruce K. Brown, deputy administrator of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, "The Petroleum Industry and the Government;" F. R. McLean, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, "Service Station Safety," and P. C. Spencer, president of Sinclair Oil Corporation, whose topic will be announced later.

## Ethyl Completes Antiknock Compound Plant at Houston

Ethyl Corporation has announced completion of a new streamlined plant for the manufacture of "Ethyl" antiknock compound at Houston, Tex.

With its Baton Rouge manufacturing plant, which is the world's biggest, Ethyl now has two separate plants each completely integrated as well as independent of the other. The Houston plant represents an increase of approximately one-third in Ethyl's tetraethyl lead capacity, it was announced. Corresponding increases in Ethyl's capacity for sodium, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, ethyl chloride and other chemical intermediates will also be obtained, it was reported.

The plant is situated along the south bank of the Houston Ship Channel about 17 miles from downtown Houston. The entire plant area embraces approximately 400 acres. The present buildings cover about 80 acres, leaving substantial room for further growth. The facility will provide its own requirements of the chemical intermediates needed in tetraethyl lead manufacture. Because of the diversity of operations required in the manufacture of antiknock compound, the plant is divided into three operating areas—the sodium area, the ethyl chloride area, and the tetraethyl lead area. The plant also has an administration building, a centralized shops and stores area, a utilities area, and other auxiliary features.

### Australian Oil Exploration Started

American and Australian oil interests have joined forces to explore some 350,000 square miles in western Australia and test the area for oil and minerals, it has been announced by California Texas Oil Company. Caltex, jointly owned by Texas Company and Standard Oil Company of California, formed the West Australian Petroleum Proprietary, Ltd. The new company will carry out the oil exploration program with "Ampol," an Australian concern.

### Western Packaging Exposition Set

The fourth Western Packaging and Materials Handling Exposition will be held August 12 to 14 at the Shrine Convention Hall, Los Angeles, Calif.

## USDA Forms Bee Culture, Biological Control Division

Establishment of a division of bee culture and biological control in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture. Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the bureau, said that all of the bureau's activities with respect to bees and other beneficial insects would be consolidated into this single division. This unit is also responsible for reseach relating to biological control of insect pests and weeds, including diseases of insects.

James I. Hambleton, for thirty years head of the division of bee culture, was named by Mr. Hoyt to head the division of bee culture and biological control. Willis J. Nolan, formerly first assistant to Mr. Hambleton, will head the section of bee culture research, and Theodore R. Gardner will head the section of biological control.

## Sun to Build New Pipeline

A 110-mile petroleum products pipe line interconnecting existing lines in northern Ohio will be built by Sun Pipe Line Company (Pennsylvania) this summer. Bids for the $3,000,000 eight-inch line running between Fostoria, near Toledo, and Hudson, near Akron, will be asked on June 1. Completion is scheduled for September 30. The line will have an initial capacity of 17,000 barrels a day. According to Sun Pipe Line, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Oil Company, the Petroleum Administration for Defense has approved allotment of pipe for the project.

## Ind. Standard Promotes Two

W. V. Cropper has been promoted to assistant chief chemist of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) research laboratories at Whiting, Ind. He has been succeeded as group leader at the company's Casper, Wyo., laboratory by H. M. Schauer, formerly chemical engineer at Whiting.

Mr. Cropper joined Standard in 1942 as a chemist at Whiting. In 1944 he was transferred to Casper, where he became group leader in 1946. Mr. Schauer joined the company in 1946 as a chemical engineer at Whiting.

### Shamrock Opens N. Y. Office

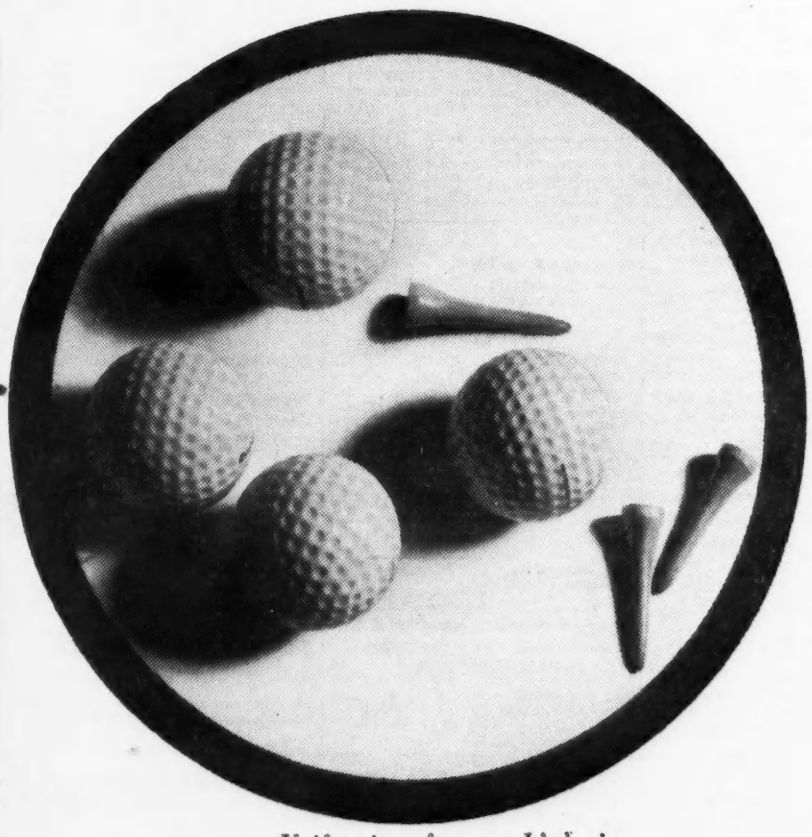
Edward A. Smith, president of Shamrock Chemicals Corporation, Stamford, Conn., has announced the opening of a New York office at 420 Lexington avenue. The company specializes in petroleum waxes and natural gums.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Selas Corporation** of America, Philadelphia, has named William C. Schneider sales agent for central and western New York state.

**A. Douglas Murphy,** chairman of the packaging advisory committee of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), has been named chairman of the petroleum packaging committee of the Packaging Institute.

# What do golf balls and tees have in common with Barrett* Coal-Tar Chemicals?



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*Cresols*
*Cresylic Acids*
*Chlorinated Tar Acids*
*Xylenols*
*Pickling Inhibitors*
*Benzol*
*Toluol*
*Xylol*
*Naphthalene*
*Hi-Flash Solvent*
*Phthalic Anhydride*
*Dibutyl Phthalate*
*ELASTEX* DCHP Plasticizer*
*"ELASTEX" 10-P Plasticizer — (DIOP)*
*"ELASTEX" 50-B* Plasticizer*
*"ELASTEX" 28-P Plasticizer — (DOP)*
*Phenolic Resins*
*Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)*
*Pyridines*
*Picolines*
*Quinoline*
*Lutidines*
*Tar Acid Oils*
*Neutral Coal-tar Oils*
*Coal-tar Creosote*
*CUMAR* Paracoumarone-Indene Resin*
*Carbonex* Rubber Compounding Hydrocarbon*
*Bardol* Rubber Compounding Oil*
*Flotation Agents*


# Coal Chemicals

The price of imported crude naphthalene was reduced another ½ cent per pound last week. There was very little other price activity in the coal chemicals markets last week. Likewise there has been no significant change in the supply position of most of these chemicals.

Probably the tightest and most active coal chemical was pyridin. Naphthalene was still tight, but the easing of the pressure on producers continued. Phthalic was short and showed some tendencies to ease. Phenol was a bit on the long side of supply, as were the tar acids, cresylic acid and the cresols.

It was said that benzol was still a little short, but was approaching a balanced supply position. As for the other light oils, toluol was in a fair balance, and xylol was thought to be slightly long. Another coal chemical, cresosote, was about balanced, but the market showed a few signs of a slight softness. Anilin and maleic anhydride were easier, among the intermediates.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the industry was scheduled to operate at 97.0 percent of thecretical capacity for the week ending April 19. This was equivalent to 2,015,000 tons of ingots and castings, as compared to 1,294,000 tons for the week ending April 12, 2,127,000 tons one month ago, and 2,057,000 tons one year ago.

The tonnage for the week ending April 12 was low because of the loss of production due to the steel dispute. The operation rate for that week was 62.3 percent of theoretical capacity.

The loss of steel production was not expected to have a great affect upon the markets for coal chemicals for two reasons. First, the duration of the work stoppage was not too long. Second, the supply condition of most of the markets for coal chemicals has not been a situation where producers were greatly pressed for materials. It was felt that consumers and suppliers could have held out for a little longer period with their present inventory positions, without suffering much harm, immediately, from the loss of steel production.

## Basic Products

**Benzol**—Producers reported that the market for benzoi was approaching a balanced supply position. There has been some easing noticed in this market over the past few months. Industrial demand was still at a level which would readily take care of production at present levels. Most producers said that they had little trouble moving all of their material, but, they did not feel the pressure for deliveries that had been characteristic of this market for many months, was still there.

One producer felt that the easier situation of this market was due to the fact that output has been on a steady increase ever since the end of World War II, while industrial demand has not kept pace with output. It was said that present industrial use of benzol was not quite up to expected levels. This condition was attributed to the generally softer tone of most chemicals and raw materials.

Those producers who had notified their customers that they could no longer ship the light oils, in anticipation of the steel dispute, were said to have returned to normal deliveries at the beginning of last week. Whatever effect the loss of production in the steel industry will have in the markets for coal chemicals, was expected to be softened, because most of these chemicals were presently in an improved supply position. In any event, it was felt that the effect would not be immediate, and, by the time some results are indicated, they are expected to be spread out a little thinner than the figures showing the loss of production would indicate.

It was said that it was doubtful if any of the steady consumers of benzol were wanting for material in the present market. However, there were some consumers who were not consistent large volume buyers of benzol who could not get the quantities which they needed.

Cokeoven operators produced, according to the Bureau of Mines, 15,119,205 gallons of benzol during February. Of this amount, 477,698 gallons were motor grade. In comparison, cokeoven operators put out 16,247,250 gallons of all grades in January, of which, 484,688 gallons were motor grade. During February of 1951, 13,540,219 gallons were produced, 436,830 gallons of which, were motor grade.

**Coaltar** — According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 64,432,950 gallons of crude coaltar in February, as compared with 68,282,985 gallons in January, and 60,307,154 gallons in February, 1951.

**Creosote**—There has been little change in the market for this coating material. Supplies were currently running approximately parallel to the number of sales. The market continued to show some softer tones, which were evidenced by the fact that producers had to put more sales energy into this material in order to keep it moving. However, they were reported to be meeting with some success, for they have been keeping the material moving well.

The February Bureau of Mines report showed that cokeoven operators produced 3,379,929 gallons during that month, as compared to 2,619,744 gallons in January, and 2,167,623 gallons during February, 1951.

**Cresols**—There were ample supplies of the cresols to meet whatever consumer demand there was to be found. Producers reported that they had a difficult time selling the cresols. It was said that orthocresol was in slightly worse shape than the mixed isomers. Ortho was becoming a storage problem for some producers. They have been unable to keep the material moving as fast as it was being produced.

One of the reasons that ortho was in a less favorable position than meta-para, was that ortho is more dependent upon cresylic resin demand for its market than are the other isomers. Another factor, it was said, was the practice of some consumers mixing ortho with phenol in certain processes—that is, when they found phenol difficult to obtain. Now that phenol, itself, is readily available, this use of orthocresol is almost completely discontinued. Consequently there was that much less demand for ortho.

**Cresylic Acid**—The market for cresylic acid was relatively quiet last week. Producers said that domestic acid was in a slightly long supply position. It was felt that the easier supply of cresylic was largely the result of reduced calls from the manufacturers of cresylic resins. There were no changes of supply or price immediately anticipated.

There was even less activity in the market for ADF cresylic acid last week. Whatever material moved, continued to be sold within the $1.20 to $1.30 price range. Since there was not much business transacted in the market for this imported acid, the price range remained steady. Importers said that consumers would not need any more ADF material at $1.15 than they needed at $1.20. It was said that small volumes of ADF were still being sold above the $1.20 level, when they were being sold at all. Larger quantities called for the lower limit of the price range.

**Naphthalene** — Producers did not see much change in the market for domestic naphthalene. They were still selling the material as fast as it was being produced. Yet, they saw less pressure from consumers than there had been during the

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

None

**Prices Reduced**

Naphthalene, crude, imp., ½c. per lb.
Toluenesulphonic Acid, 2½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **137.0** | **137.0** | **137.0** | **107.5** | **134.9** |

*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*

### *Coal Chemicals*

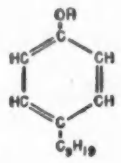
Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the two-week period beginning April 6 and ending April 19, was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ammonia liquid, $NH_3$ | lbs. | 1,529,538 |
| Ammonia sulphate | lbs. | 55,036,869 |
| Benzol | gals. | 5,459,480 |
| Coaltar | gals. | 24,534,507 |
| Creosote oil | gals. | 1,016,745 |
| Naphthenate, crude | lbs. | 3,912,259 |
| Pyridin, refined | lbs. | 36,416 |
| Toluol | gals. | 1,069,793 |
| Xylol | gals. | 287,341 |

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

# Koppers Nonyl Phenol

**One of a Series of**
**Koppers Alkylated Phenols**




*Suggested for use in the production of a number of chemical products which require a mono-alkylated phenol of relatively high boiling point and molecular weight.*

*The properties of Nonyl Phenol indicate usefulness in the production of detergents, modified phenolic resins, non-ionic surface active agents, dispersing agents and wetting agents, lubricating oil additives and corrosion inhibitors, rubber chemicals, plasticizers, plastic stabilizers, germicides, insecticides, fungicides, oil soluble resins, tanning agents, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals.*

● KOPPERS NONYL PHENOL is produced in commercial quantities. It is a slightly viscous, clear liquid; only very slightly soluble in water, but miscible with common organic solvents. It is a mixture of monononyl phenols, predominantly substituted in the para-position.

**REACTIONS**—Two of the three normally reactive nuclear positions are unsubstituted in this alkylated phenol; they are subject to such reactions as acylation, and condensation with aldehydes.

The unhindered phenolic hydroxyl group undergoes such reactions as etherification, esterification, vinylation, ethylene oxide condensation, and formation of nonyl phenoxyacetic acid.

**PROPERTIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Boiling Range | 290°–300°C. |
| Hydroxyl Number (theory 255) | 250 |
| Specific Gravity, 30°C. | .940–.944 |
| Refractive Index, 20°C. | 1.5118 |

*FOR FURTHER INFORMATION*
*write to Koppers Co., Inc., Chemical Division*

**KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.**
**Chemical Division, Dept. OPD-4-21**
**Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.**


more critical supply days of last year. Although there have been reports that some consumers have built up a little inventory of naphthalene, producers said that there were enough consumers who had not been able to obtain all of their demand requirements so that the suppliers could still sell more than they were making. Hence, the market remained tight.

The price of crude imported naphthalene was reduced another ½-cent per pound last week. This reduction, which was on the lower side of the price range, made current quotations by importers fall within range of 6½ cents to 7½ cents per pound. Some importers felt that the end of the recent price reductions for imported naphthalene was not yet in sight.

According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 8,952,712 pounds of crude naphthalene in February, as compared to 11,243,095 pounds in January of this year, and 8,535,842 pounds during February, 1951.

**Phenol**—There has been little change from the greater availability of phenol which has been developing over recent months. This chemical was described by most producers as being on the long side of supply. There was little change anticipated in the supply position of phenol during the next few weeks.

Producers felt that a large factor in the improved supply position of phenol was the reduced number of calls for the material for use in the manufacture of phenolic resins and adhesives. There has been no sign of a significant pick-up from the direction of resin production.

**Pyridin**—This market was one of the few coal chemicals which was in tight supply and looked as if it would remain short of balance. The great variety of end uses for pyridin have brought calls to producers from many directions. It was said that the comparatively small volume of pyridin produced prevented suppliers from satiating all potential consumers of pyridin at once. Therefore, it was anticipated that there could be little in the way of improvement in this market unless there was some reduction of the overall demand, and this was not expected.

Cokeoven operators produced 43,471 gallons of crude tar bases, on a dry basis, during February of this year, according to the Bureau of Mines. In January the output of crude bases was 45,266 gallons, and in February 1951 output was 31,283 gallons.

The Bureau report indicated that February production of refined 2 degree pyridin was 107,945 pounds, as against 111,183 pounds produced in January, and 121,278 pounds in February of last year.

**Solvent Naphtha**—According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operator's output of crude heavy solvent was 420,910 gallons in February, as against 451,817 gallons in January, and 439,959 gallons in February of 1951.

Production of refined light solvent from cokeoven operations was 11,364 gallons in February. This was 42.8 percent of the 19,860 gallons produced in January. The output in February 1951 was 16,799 gallons.

**Toluol**—Most producers reported this market to be in an approximate balance last week. This solvent has eased considerably during the first quarter of this year. Whereas most producers had considered the material short a few months ago, they now report that they just manage to keep sales up with production.

Some of the factors which have determined the present state of the market are the amount of toluol being used for nitration to T.N.T., and the toluol which is found in aviation gasoline. If it were not for these two outlets, many producers feel, there would be a much more ample supply of toluol on the market than there is now, since the demand for this solvent's use in industry is not up to former levels. There has been no sign of increased calls for toluol from the paint industry.

The Bureau of Mines report for the month of February indicated that cokeoven operators produced 2,799,708 gallons of toluol during the second month, as compared to 2,998,136 gallons in January, and 2,529,611 gallons in February 1951. There were 2,017,591 gallons of the nitration grade in the February 1952 figure, 2,207,172 gallons in the January figure, and 1,817,936 gallons in the February 1951 figure.

**Xylol**—The market for xylol was said to be slightly on the long side of supply last week. Those producers who had announced during the previous week that their deliveries would be suspended during the interim of the steel dispute had returned to normal delivery schedules last week. It was not expected that the loss of production by the steel industry would have any deleterious affect upon the market for xylol. Supplies were adequate, and the demand was such, that it could be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readily taken care of at present production levels.

Solvent use of xylol in the paint and insecticide industries have not developed to significant proportions this year. Although there was a little activity from the direction of insecticides earlier in the season, it did not come up to hoped-for levels. Since that seasonal activity has probably reached the peak, insofar as xylol was concerned, there was no change in the number of calls anticipated from that industry. Nor, were producers optimistic about any immediate pick up from the paint industry.

The February report from the Bureau of Mines showed that the output of all grades of xylol by cokeoven operators during that month was 807,767 gallons, compared with 786,827 gallons in January, and 678,218 gallons in February last year.

## Intermediates

**Anilin**—This market was described as easier than it was a few months ago. Producers said that there has been some reduction in the demand, which has caused the improved supply position. There were no changes, in either price or supply, anticipated during the next few weeks.

Prices have held firm at 18 cents per pound for tankcars of the oil. Drum carlot prices were 19 cents per pound, and less than carlot prices were 20 cents per pound. All of the prices of anilin oil were on a works, freight allowed basis. Drums of the salt were quoted at 30 cents per pound on a freight allowed basis.

**Cyclohexylamine** — Producers reported that there were good supplies of this cyclic compound. The current supply position was said to be the result of reduced demands. Last week producers were quoting cyclohexylamine at 40 cents per pound in tankcars, 41½ cents per pound in drums, carlots, and 42½ cents per pound for drums in less than carlots, all on a works basis.

**Dicyclohexylamine**—There were amp'e supplies to meet the immediate needs of consumers. Current producer quotations of the material were 44½c. per pound in tankcars, 46c. per pound drums, carlots, and 46¾c. per pound for drums in less than carlots, all on a works basis.

**Pentachlorophenol**—Producers said that the supply was a little greater than the current demand. The easier supply position was thought to be the result of the greater availability of raw materials. Chlorine has become easier during this quarter of the year, making it easier for producers to meet consumer requirements of those intermediates which use chlorine as a raw material. The supply of phenol has also been greatly improved during that time. Consequently those materials depending upon these two raw materials have become increasingly abundant. Further, the demand has not significantly increased during that time, so that any slack could have been taken up.

**Phthalic Anhydride** — The market continued to be described as short by producers. But there was much less pressure on suppliers of this intermediate. Phthalic was still moving at a good rate. It was believed that there were very few consumers suffering for the lack of phthalic anhydride.

The easier supply position of this market was said to be due to the reduction of demand from alkyd resins and plasticizers. Also, the improved naphthalene picture has made the phthalic market somewhat easier.

**Sodium Pentachlorophenate**—The market for this sodium salt was said to vary between the compressed and the loose forms. Producers reported that the powder was readily available. However, both briquets and pellets continued to be in short supply. It was said that the great majority of consumers prefer to use the compressed forms for easier handling so that they may avoid complications with dust, which is encountered in use of the powdered form.

**Toluenesulphonic Acid**—Supplies were said to be adequate to take care of industrial demand. Effective April 1, the price of this acid was reduced 2½c. per pound. Current producer schedules were 16c. per pound for drums in carlots, and 17½c. per pound in less than carlots, both on a works basis.

## Koppers Appoints Byrom Tar Products Output Mgr.

F. L. Byrom, superintendent of the Follansbee, W. Va., plant, tar products division of Koppers Company, has been named production manager of the division, it has been announced at company headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. He succeeds R. C. Stromquist, who has been assigned to the division's technical department in order that he may devote his full time to development, production and servicing the division's enamel and cold applied coatings. At the same time, it was announced that F. M. Smith, assistant superintendent of the Follansbee plant since 1949, has been promoted to the position of superintendent.

Mr. Byrom, who now is attending the advanced management course, School of Business Administration at Harvard University, will assume his new duties in June when he returns from Harvard. In the meantime, C. E. Brown will be acting manager of the division's production department and, upon Mr. Byrom's return, will become assistant manager of the production department. Mr. Byrom joined Koppers in 1947. Mr. Smith has worked for Koppers since 1940, being assigned at various times to positions in the Pittsburgh offices and at the Follansbee plant.

## Hooker Adds Three

Lester O. Pfahl has joined Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., as a mechanical engineer in the operations department. Brantford H. Dietrich has been employed as a plant engineer, and Arthur S. Cookfair has become a laboratory assistant in the research department.

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## Bids Wanted

**Alcohol,** 1,080 gals. Contracting Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Phila. 37, Pa., inv. 884, Apr. 25; 918 gals. ethyl alcohol, denatured gr. 3, N. Y. Chem. Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 68, Apr. 30.

**Asphalt,** 199,000 gals. emulsion asphalt, Wright-Patterson AFB, Procure. Office, EWB, Bldg. 56, Dayton 1, Ohio, inv. 601-158-B, Apr. 29; 891 tons asphalt road pavement construct., Corps of Engineers, St. Louis, Mo., inv. ENG-802B, Apr. 28.

**Carbon tetrachloride,** 34,000 8-oz. cns., tech., N. Y. Chem. Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 67, Apr. 30.

**Chloroform,** 1,440 2-oz. bots., not for anesthesia, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y., inv. 2788-N, Apr. 24.

**Drugs and Chemicals,** N. Y. Chem. Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., 26,735 lbs. sodium hydroxide, 518,900 lbs. potassium hydroxide, inv. 65, May 7; Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y., 750 23-lb. dms. embedding compound, 40,416 1-lb. bots. glycerin, 12,960 10-lb. cns. of same, inv. 1426, Apr. 23; 15,000 bxs. of 25 water for injection, inv. 1404, Apr. 25; 4,992 1-oz. bots. metacresylacetate, 2,304 1-oz. bots. eucalyptol, 5,664 ¼-lb. bots. ethyl nitrate spirit, 7,344 ½-oz. pkgs. eye and nose drops, for irritant smoke casualties, 12,000 pt. bots. glycyrrhiza fluid-extract, 3,456 1-oz. bots. immersion oil, 69,500 pkgs. of 3 iodine tincture, 288 ¼-pt. bots. ipecac fluid-extract, inv. 1418, Apr. 29; 192 bots. litmus, 25 gm., 360 1-lb. bots. selenite-F, 3,264 pkgs. of 24 silver nitrate solut., wax ampuls, inv. 1411, Apr. 25; 6,240 1-oz. pkgs. red copper cement, 1,632 ½-oz. pkgs. medium gray silicate cement, 8,448 1-oz. pkgs. zinc phosphate cement, 2,112 ½-lb. pkgs. molding clay, 4,800 bxs. of 150 gutta percha root canal points, 23,952 1-lb. cns. coarse pumice, 7,224 pkgs. denture base acrylic resin, inv. 1399, Apr. 28; 1,392 bots. cupric sulphate, 288 1-lb. bots. desoxycholate agar, 480 bots. dimethylparaphenylenediamine hydrochloride, 408 1-lb. bots. eosin methylene blue agar, 192 bots. fast green, 768 ¼-lb. bots. hemoglobin, 528 1-lb. bots. iron agar, 96 bots. janus green, 960 1-lb. bots. lactose broth, inv. 1428, Apr. 29; 696 1-lb. bots. magnesium carbonate, 9,216 1-lb. bots. nitric acid, 10,092 1-qt. cns. olive oil, 12,000 1-lb. cns. sodium bicarbonate, inv. 1446, Apr. 30; 10,176 bots. methylrosaniline chloride tabs., 5,184 bots. nicotinamide tabs., 24,960 bots. thiamine hydrochloride tabs., 88,272 bots. thyroid tabs. inv. 1449, Apr. 28; 28,800 bots. diphenylhydramine hydrochloride capsules, 1,728 bxs. emetine hydrochloride inject., 3,840 bots. ephedrine sulphate capsules, 4,224 bots. epinephrine inject., 4,320 bxs. of same, 828 bxs. ergotamine tartrate inject., 31,200 bots. heparin inject., 6,400 bxs. histamine phosphate inject., 384 bxs. sodium indigotindisulphonate inject., 384 bxs. lanatoside C inject., inv. 1450, Apr. 30; Fed. Supply Service, 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash., 84 gal. cns. waterproof linoleum cement, 288 pt. cns. liquid rubber cement, 168 12-oz. cns. plastic protective coating, 144 qt. cns. enamel, 78 gal. cns. of same, 120 qt. cns. blackboard coating paint, 48 gals. creosote, wood preservative, 24 5-gal. cns. creosote, inv. SE-C5359-1, Apr. 25; Procurement Div., VA Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C., 2,448 1-lb. pkgs. refined paraffin, 840 1-lb. cns. embedding compound, 2,840 2-gm. tubes sterile bone wax, inv. A-110, Apr. 29.

**Glue,** 5,600 lbs. Marine glue, N.Y.Q.M. Procure. Agency, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1474, Apr. 28.

**Oil,** 94,800 lbs. T-13, emulsion, Procure. Div., VA Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C., inv. S-220, May 1; 8,000 gals. oil, paraffin, Purch. and Contract. Office, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., inv. 867, May 1.

**Paint and Allied Products,** Boston Chem. Procure. Dist., Army Base, Boston, Mass., 600 gals. lusterless enamel, inv. 49, May 12; 4,203 lbs. white lead, inv. 70, May 2; Aviat. Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., 266,000 gals. vinylindene resin, inv. B-54,284, Apr. 29; 20,000 gals. enamel gloss synth., 150 gals. lacquer spraying pigmented, 2,550 pails paint, various types, 885 qts. pigment in oil, 300 gals. varnish shellac, inv. 54285B, May 2; Purch. and Contract. Office, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., 1,035 gals. primer synth. red, inv. 839, May 8; Jeffersonville QM. Depot, 1201 E. 10th St., Jeffersonville, Ind., 2,540 gals. lacquer, spray, 500 gals. thinner, lacquer, 400 gals. sealer, lacquer, inv. 113, May 2; Fed. Supply Service, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., 175 gals. enamel, interior, 42 qts. enamel, gloss, 100 gals. paint, latex-base, 104 gals. paint, water, 138 cns. pigment in oil, inv. FW-21788, about May 1; Fed. Supply Service, 630 Sansome St., S. F. 11, Calif.: 1,100 gals. enamel, interior, gloss, 36 gals. lacquer, spraying, 2,747 gals. paint, 2,968 gals. thinner, inv. SF-477, about Apr. 28.

**Polish,** 317,000 pt. cns. liquid metal polish, Navy Purch. Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 544, May 12; powder, metal polish, term contract, July 1 through Dec. 31, Fed. Supply Service, 250 Hudson St., N. Y., 13, N. Y. inv. NY-3B-36968, May 1.

**Preservative solution,** 8,100 gals., concentrate, Navy Purch. Office, 111 East 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 546B, May 6.

**Wax,** 31,200 gals. water emulsion floor wax, nonslip, purch. and contract office, Lowry AFB, Colo., inv. 16, May 5; 1,250 gals. floor wax, liquid, Fed. Supply Service, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., inv. FW-21789, Apr. 30.

### German Insecticide Data Offered

Recent German developments in the field of insecticides, pesticides, fungicides and weed killers are described in a new series of reports offered by Research Information Service, New York. Outstanding among the translated German patent applications which are listed in bulletin 63 entitled, "Insecticides," are a few of processes for manufacturing benzene hexachloride. Section II of the bulletin is devoted to "New Insecticides and Fungicides." Methods of preparation and application are the subject of section III. Copies of bulletin 63 may be obtained free of charge by writing on company letterhead to Research Information Service, 53 Nassau street, New York 38.


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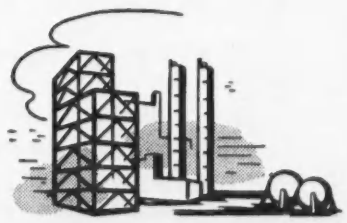
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# Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Feed grade, blackstrap molasses continued its decline last week and was down ½-cent per gallon at New Orleans. Medicinal codliver oil was reduced 30 cents per gallon as an aftermath to the steady overall decline in fats and oils. Norwegian codliver oil prices have been customarily sensitive to the general trend in oils since a large part of the yearly codliver oil production is consumed in European margarine manufacture and is necessarily in competition with other margarine raw materials.

On the upward trend, spray process nonfat dry milk solids were advanced ½-cent per pound, in carlots. Cocoa butter was upped ½-cent per pound reflecting a fluctuating cocoa bean market. Menthol, both Chinese and Brazilian, continued to show an advance, the former being upped 15 cents per pound and the latter, 10 cents per pound. The menthol market has apparently taken a turn for the better. Whether it will continue its rise remained a matter for conjecture among more cautious observers, at present. However, the recent stability and slight advance in menthol quotations would seem to indicate that the bottom in the menthol market had at last been reached.

Lanolin supplies have not improved according to observers in the industry and as a matter of fact were said to have worsened if anything. Wool scouring operations in this country continued at very low levels with the supply of crude wool grease correspondingly short as a result. Although the overall world situation in degras was generally poor with regards to supply, domestic lanolin refiners asserted that they were virtually barred from any potential relief in the degras supply by the fact that they were restricted by lanolin ceilings here in the price that they could afford to pay for crude wool grease on the world market and still operate profitably.

The supply of virtually all large volume organic chemicals was free. The lacquer solvents, butyl alcohol and aceate, ethyl alcohol and acetate and the amyls were all freely available. Methylethylketone, methylisobutylketone and methylethylcarbinol were similarly in adequate supply for current inquiry. Acetone was in more than ample supply against a fair to poor demand. This was largely due to the prolonged slump in textiles.

**Acetone**—Supplies of this solvent were freely available according to reports. Demand was fair and as good as could be expected in view of the prolonged slump in textiles manufacture which accounts for a large portion of the acetone produced.

Production of acetone in January 1952 totaled 41,156,574 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary 1951 total production of acetone amounted to 558,588,188 pounds.

**Acetylsalicylic Acid** — Despite record production, the supply of aspirin was still on the short side which should be a fair indication of the heavy consumption of this item by the populace. The supply situation was improved over last year but production had still not fully caught up with the demand.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid in January 1952 totaled 1,184,603 pounds. The preliminary total for 1951 aggregated 12,492,497 pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

**Butyl Solvents**—Demand for these lacquer solvents was picking up according to reports. It was felt in some quarters that some lacquer accounts formerly using ketones had been encouraged to switch back to the butyls by virtue of the price reductions in these materials which were affected some time ago. However this view was not universally shared. Other butyl producers felt that the pickup was primarily due to a general increased tempo in the production operations of consumers. It was unanimously agreed, however, that current stocks were more than adequate for present inquiry. It was said that production of butyl alcohol and acetate had been cut back in some cases. It was significant to note that production figures for butyl alcohol usually published by the Tariff Commission were not available in its most recent report on the production of specified synthetic organic chemicals. The preliminary 1951 production total of normal butyl alcohol was listed as aggregating 156,958,668 pounds in the forementioned report. Prices on the butyl solvents, butyl acetate and alcohol, were unchanged although there were reports of some shading being done in order to meet competition.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Supplies of NF grade carbon tetrachloride were adequate according to reports. Demand was in pace with the season.

Production of all grades of carbon tetrachloride totaled 24,076,124 pounds in January, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary 1951 total production aggregated 250,748,424 pounds.

**Castor Oil**—Business was at a virtual standstill in the castor bean market with quotations nominally at approximately $170 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil. Castor oil prices held steady at prior levels.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 3,349,800 pounds compared to the 3,640,200 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil during the week ended April 17 at New York and Philadelphia aggregated 3,090,000 pounds compared to the 2,103,200 pounds landed in the corresponding week in 1951.

Total imports since the first of the year to date aggregated 52,270,950 pounds compared to the 73,229,550 pounds imported in the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date this year totaled 28,784,400 pounds compared to the 26,954,210 pounds landed in the corresponding period in 1951.

**Chloroform** — Supplies of this chlorinated paraffin were said to be freely available in tankcar quantities. Some difficulty has been encountered, however, in keeping up with drum carlot and less than drum carlot orders. An inadequate supply of tin-lined drums was purported to be the cause for this difficulty. Tin metal has been on government allocation for some time. Demand was continuing at good levels but was significantly off from last year, following the current business trend.

**Codliver Oil**—Reflecting the steady declining price trend in fats and oils, medicinal codliver oil was dropped 30c. per gallon last week. Among observers in the trade the opinion prevailed that the price drop was simply a result of the overall easier price trend in commodities and especially in fats and oils. It was generally felt that the reduction has brought codliver oil quotations into a more realistic balance with current demand and the world market. Sellers of codliver oil have entered into the slack season and it appeared possible that further slight price reductions might be effected in the future but this possibility was expected to be greatly influenced by the size of this year's cod catch and the subsequent quantity of codliver oil available.

England was reportedly consuming a very large part of its own production with the residue being traded to countries in the sterling area. Norwegian production of codliver oil was on a par with last year's up to some weeks ago. Since then production was reported to be off to some extent from previous levels.

However, the reduced production was partially attributed to some curtailment in actual days of production due to Easter week. Two thirds of the current Norwegian production was estimated to be in and expectations were that the overall yield would reflect a good production year.

A continued decline in fats and oils in Europe would undoubtedly have further bearings on codliver oil prices here. A large portion of the European production goes into the manufacture of margarine but, since there are many substitute materials which can be used in this application, codliver oil prices are directly related to the general trend in fats and oils.

**Ethyl Acetate** — Demand for this ester solvent was reportedly fair, following the general trend in lacquer solvents. Supplies of both fermentation and synthetic material were more than adequate for

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Chinese, 15c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray, ½c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Molasses, feed grade, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.
Oil, codliver, USP, 30c. per gal.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
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*(For Current Prices see Page 9)*


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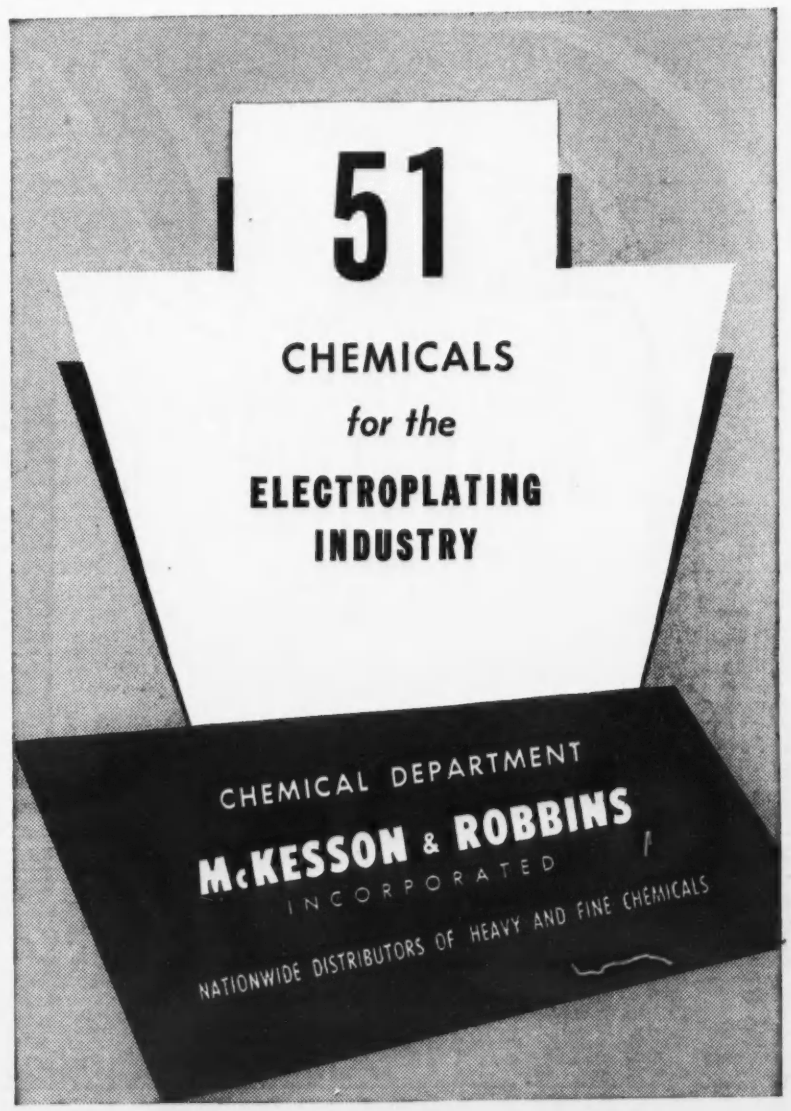

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current inquiry. Prices remained unchanged.

Production of 85 percent ethyl acetate in January, 1952, totaled 4,358,977 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary 1951 production total of ethyl acetate aggregated 87,711,664 pounds, based on 85 percent material.

**Ethyl Ether**—Demand for this solvent was fair according to reports. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry.

Production of ethyl ether, technical and USP, totaled 3,891,912 pounds in January, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary 1951 total production aggregated 40,181,571 pounds.

**Ethyleneglycol**—Supplies of ethyleneglycol were currently freely available, according to producers. Expanded production has resulted in a production capacity which was expected by some to make the usual seasonal tight situation in ethyleneglycol a thing of the past. These estimates, of course, were based on forecasts of future consumption of the glycol in antifreeze formulations. With automotive vehicle production cut back this year it appears that there will be sufficient glycol to go around.

Production of ethyleneglycol in January, 1952, totaled 61,956,377 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Preliminary 1951 production totaled 598,951,410 pounds.

**Lanolin**—Lanolin supplies, if anything, appear to have gotten tighter in recent weeks, according to some observers in the industry. Wool scouring operations in this country are continuing at low levels. When the situation would definitely improve was still a matter for conjecture. The textile industry in general has been in a prolonged slump since last year. Abroad a similar, if not worse, situation prevailed. Wool degreasing operations in England and on the continent were at very low levels. Meanwhile, several domestic lanolin producers continued to chafe under what they felt were unreasonable ceiling prices. Foreign producers of wool grease are under no like compulsion with regard to pricing their material to lanolin refiners here. Thus lanolin producers report that the already short supply of degras here was further aggravated by their inability to buy high-priced imported wool grease, since they are forced to hold to ceiling prices established under GCPR.

**Menthol**—The general tone of menthol market has been firmer in the past two weeks. While it was still too early to make any definite predictions, it appeared that the long prolonged downward trend in this market had finally been reached. Actually, with stocks of Chinese menthol shrinking daily, it comes as no surprise that the market in this and Brazilian menthol has started to pick up. Prices on the Chinese were up 15c. per pound and it was currently quoted at $7.50 per pound.

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Brazilian material was also advanced 10c. per pound and was being quoted at $6.50 per pound. There was a note of optimism among dealers in general, and there was a somewhat lessened tendency to shade prices in face of the rising market. It was fairly safe to predict that the Chinese, at any rate, would probably continue its advance in coming weeks. No Chinese menthol has been legally landed in this country since Spring of last year, and even the prodigious stocks of the material built up by consumers during the Fall and Winter of 1950 have at last apparently become sufficiently diminished to stir up significant buying interest in this commodity again.

Brazilian menthol on the other hand was not in a position analagous to the Chinese. With regard to this material supplies were expected to continue plentiful. Although supplies of 1951 Brazilian had been diminished to some extent in the past year, new crop Brazilian was freely available. However, should the menthol market continue to advance pricewise, particularly with respect to the Chinese, it appeared very likely that new crop Brazilian menthol will be, perforce, advanced similarly.

**Methanol**—Demand for synthetic methanol was on the increase and some producers reported that they were in a tighter supply position than they had been in the past few months. On the whole, however, supplies of synthetic methanol were adequate for current inquiry. Additional methanol has become available in recent months by the entry of another producer into the field. At present this new production was confined to one unit. The uniform price for methanol was currently 32c. per gallon, delivered East. The usual drum carlot and less carlot differentials prevailed.

Synthetic methanol production is to be increased to 226,000,000 gallons by January 1, 1955, according to an expansion goal announced by the Defense Production Administration. This figure represents an increase of 52,000,000 gallons over January 1, 1951, production.

Production of synthetic methanol during January, 1952, totaled 94,458,901 pounds the Tariff Commission reports. Total preliminary production during 1951 aggregated 1,223,768,416 pounds. Demand for natural methanol was fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry.

Production of natural methanol during January, 1952, totaled 1,274,880 pounds. The preliminary total during 1951 of natural methanol production as announced by the Tariff Commission amounted to 13,371,373 pounds.

**Milk Powder**—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was generally steady to firm on spray process, unsettled on roller. Offerings were increasing in most instances with buying interests spotty. The spray process was up ½c. per pound in carlots, ranging from 17½c. to 19¾c. per pound. Roller process was quoted from 15½c. to 18¾c. per pound.

Dry whole milk was unsettled and buying interest was mostly spotty. Offerings were about ample. Spray dried prices ranged from 38c. to 46¾c. per pound depending upon butterfat content and seller.

In January, total production of nonfat dry milk solids was 45,300,000 pounds, 4 percent above last year's output. Spray nonfat milk solids amounted to 34,300,000 pounds, the smallest for the month since 1948. Roller output, at 11,000,000 pounds, was larger than a year earlier for the first time in 21 months. Manufacturers' selling prices were the highest of record for the date.

February's production of total nonfat dry milk solids was estimated at 50,300,000 pounds, 21 percent higher than last year. Spray output totaled 38,400,000 pounds and roller nearly 12,000,000 pounds, 50 percent above last year.

**Molasses**—Prices for cane blackstrap remained generally unchanged at most points during week ended April 15. New Orleans price for cane blackstrap was 24.5-25.0 (mostly 25.0) cents per gallon. The demand in New Orleans increased slightly, while demand at most other points remains unchanged. West Coast demand was slow to moderate. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate at all points except Savannah. The asking price for Hydrol was down to $5 a ton at Clinton, Iowa, from $51 to $46. Hydrol supplies at that point were limited, due to flood conditions.

Of the 8,800,000 gallons of Cuban blackstrap sold for export, 5,300,000 gallons had been shipped by March 31, 1952, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. Practically all of the 8,800,000 gallons were sold to feed mixers in the U. S. As of same date, 19,000,000 gallons of Cuban blackstrap had been shipped to the U. S. for storage. Cuban exports to the U. S. for consumption as of March 31, 1951, amounted to 16,800,000 gallons.

**Santonin** — It has been reported that stepped-up production has increased supplies of domestic santonin to the point where all normal business could be accommodated. At present the domestic material was offered at prices slightly below the imported. Domestic santonin was currently quoted from $275 to $297 per kilo, while the imported material was listed at $300 per kilo. Currently all available domestic santonin was being sold for consumption here, according to reports.

**Sugar**—Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during January-February, 1952, totaled 1,137,760 short tons, raw value, compared to 1,210,950 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding period last year. Of these totals some 4,330 short tons of the former were for export while 5,106 tons, same basis, of the latter were also exported.

Stocks of sugar totaled 1,472,587 short tons, on hand February 29, 1952, compared to stocks of 1,614,306 tons on hand on the corresponding date last year.


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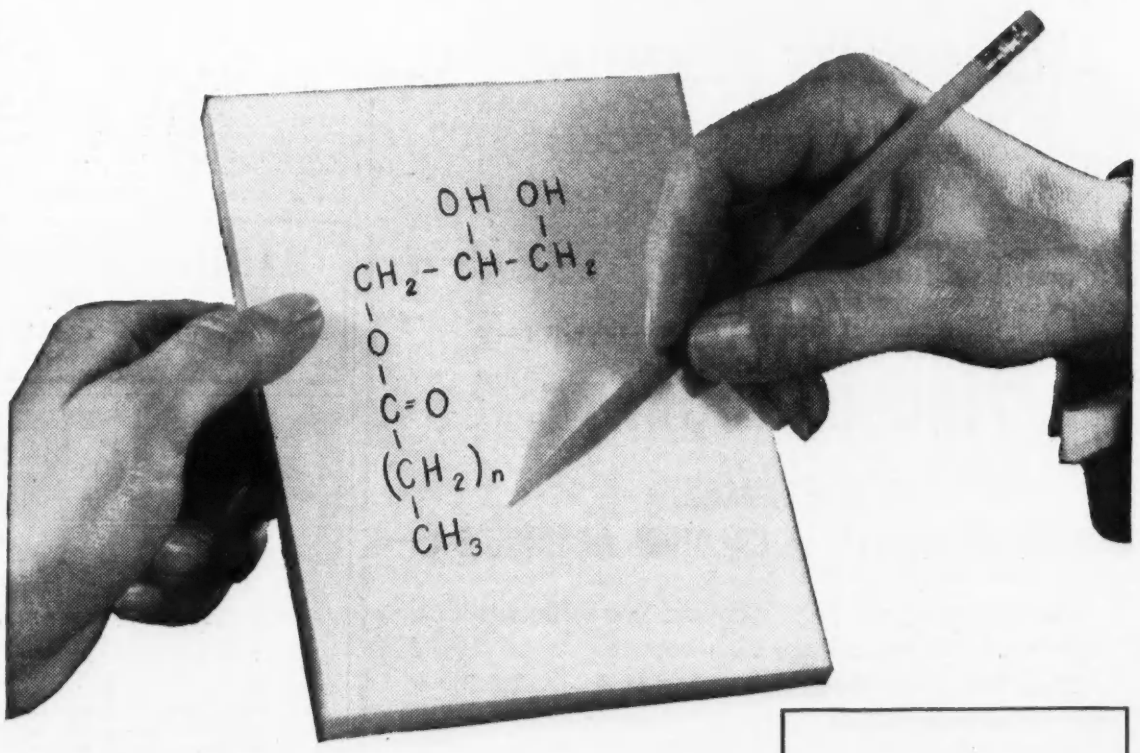


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## SAACI Fight Night Prize Won by Stewart

F. H. Stewart of the New York office of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., won the $100 sweepstakes prize at the annual fight night held by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the Downtown, A.C., New York, April 17 The $70 second prize was split between A. B. Cunningham, industrial chemical sales division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, and J. D. MacNair of MacNair-Dorland Company.

SAACI golf dates for the year were announced as follows:—June 19, Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N.Y.; July 8, Baltusrol Country Club, Springfield, N.J.; August 12, Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L.I., and September 16, Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N.J.

Vincent L. Rebak, Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and chairman of the SAACI entertainment committee, announced that formulation of plans for a May luncheon are dependent upon acquisition of a suitable guest speaker. Rudolph Halley, president of the New York City Council, has been invited, but has given no answer as yet.

## *Canadian Imports: Dec.*

Imports of specified commodities into Canada during December have been published by the Dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for December, compared with December, 1950, and the January-December period of 1951, are the following products:—

| | December 1951 | December 1950 | Jan.-Dec. 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acids | $413.000 | $428.000 | $7.541.000 |
| Animal oils, fats, greases, wax | 84.000 | 1.291.000 | 9.847.000 |
| Cellulose products | 434.000 | 490.000 | 7.227.000 |
| Chemical products, other | 4.066.000 | 3.217.000 | 54.465.000 |
| Coal products | 1.835.000 | 1.416.000 | 22.279.000 |
| Drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals | 1.718.000 | 1.360.000 | 22.427.000 |
| Dyeing and tanning materials | 538.000 | 1.037.000 | 13.759.000 |
| Fertilizers | 576.000 | 493.000 | 10.235.000 |
| Gums and resins | 377.000 | 692.000 | 6.436.000 |
| Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. | 1.450.000 | 1.593.000 | 26.786.000 |
| Paints and varnishes | 1.259.000 | 1.441.000 | 20.861.000 |
| Petroleum, crude | 17.970.000 | 17.518.000 | 231.036.000 |
| Petroleum products, n.o.p. | 8.022.000 | 9.950.000 | 122.858.000 |
| Rubber and products | 4.343.000 | 7.239.000 | 84.529.000 |
| Synthetic resins and products | 1.578.000 | 1.891.000 | 28.512.000 |
| Tin and products | 1.294.000 | 817.000 | 19.626.000 |
| Vegetable oils | 1.530.000 | 2.736.000 | 38.950.000 |
| Wax, mineral and vegetable | 184.000 | 142.000 | 2.645.000 |

## Gaillard Standardization Seminar Slated June 23-27 in New York

Dr. John Gaillard, mechanical engineer on the staff of the American Standards Association and lecturer on industrial standardization at Columbia University, will hold his next five-day private seminar for men in industry from June 23 through 27 in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39 street, New York.

The Gaillard seminars were started in 1947 upon request from companies for assistance in the organization of their standardization work and the training of their men in writing standard specifications. The session this June will comprise ten conferences, one in the morning (9:30 to 12:00) and one in the afternoon (1:30 to 4:00). At each conference a subject will be presented by Dr. Gaillard and then discussed around the table. For details write to Dr. Gaillard at 400 West 118 street, New York 27, or phone him at the ASA office, MUrray Hill 3-3058.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.,** has named Dudley E. Maynard chief accountant at its Rensselaer, N. Y. plant.

**University of Texas** Pharmaceutical Foundation has formed a twenty-four-man advisory council.

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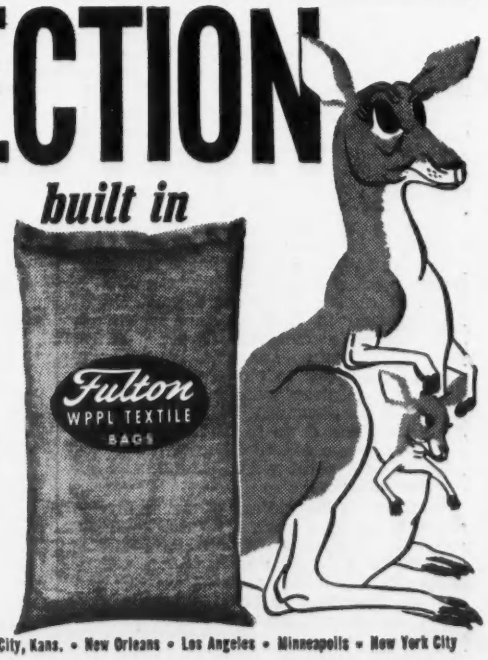


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## Rutgers Univ. Maps Plans For May 14 Drug Parley

The extension service of Rutgers University's College of Pharmacy has outlined plans for its day-long pharmaceutical conference, to be held May 14 on the Rutgers campus, New Brunswick, N. J. Theme of the conference, which is designed to coordinate ideas between all phases of pharmaceutical activity, is "Progress Through Knowledge and Mutual Understanding."

The conference will get under way at 10 p.m. with a welcoming address by Dr. Mason W. Gross, Rutgers University provost and chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Mediation. The morning session will be presided over by Robert A. Hardt, vice-president and director of sales and advertising, Hoffman-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J., and chairman of the public relations committee of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. Papers to be presented are the following:—

**Interprofessional Relations**

"Interprofessional Relations," Dr. Harold G. Hewitt, professor of chemistry and dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Connecticut, and chairman of the Joint Teachers Conference, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

"How Much Control Does the Pharmaceutical Profession and Industry Need?", Wallace Werble, editor-in-chief, *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Reports.*

"Are the Pharmacy Colleges Meeting the Needs of the Profession and Industry?", Dr. Roy A. Bowers, professor of pharmacy and dean of Rutgers College of Pharmacy.

"Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Plans," Dr. Theodore Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, and director of the World Medical Association.

Luncheon is scheduled for 1 p.m. in the university commons. Louis E. Kazin, director of Rutgers Pharmaceutical Extension Service, will preside. Albert E. Meder, jr., dean of Rutgers, will make a short welcoming address. Luncheon speaker will be Dr. Lewis W. Jones, former Rutgers president, who will discuss "The Objectives of a State University."

**Pattern of Drug Distribution**

The afternoon session, which will start at 2 p.m. in the gymnasium, will take the form of a panel discussion on "The Changing Pattern of Distribution in the Drug and Pharmaceutical Field." Dr. Robert L. Swain, editor-in-chief of *Drug Topics* and *Drug Trade News*, will serve as moderator. The following talks will be presented:—

"A Discussion of the Overall Trends and Plans of the Drug Stores' Competitive Fields," Lyle J. Purcell, manager of marketing and research departments, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York.

"The Present Status of Parenteral Distribution and the Role of the Dispensing Physician in Current Distributive Planning," Stuart V. Smith, vice-president in charge of sales and director, Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia.

"How Pharmacy and the Drug Business Will Meet the Challenge of Competitive Markets in the Years That Lie Ahead," Ellis B. Myers, vice-president, Read Drug & Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

A question-and-answer period will follow the panel discussion, which, in turn, will be followed by a summation by Mr. Kazin.

## MCA Names 4 to Committees

The Manufacturing Chemists Association announced last week the appointment of four members to permanent committees, E. W. Evans, Phillips Petroleum Company, was named to the ammonium nitrate technical committee and the following were assigned to the public relations advisory committee:—Robert L. Gibson, General Electric Company; Merton H. Keel, Shell Chemical Corporation, and John R. Schact, Rohm & Haas Company.

## Navy Lets Contract

The Department of the Navy has awarded to Fine Organics, Inc., New York, a cost, plus fixed fee contract to make available, and employ its research and development facilities and personnel, to conduct research and development on the synthesis of organic nitrogenous substances by biochemical means.

## Seaplant Corp. Issues 'Seakem' Data

Seaplant Chemical Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., has issued "Seakem" technical bulletin No. 21 describing its line of refined Irish moss extractives. The publication gives a run-down on the various "Seakem" products along with brief descriptions and suggested applications. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained on request to Earl C. Jerston, president, Seaplant Chemical Corporation, 63 David street, New Bedford, Mass.

## Tenn. Eastman Appoints Stange 'Tenox' Sales Agent

Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., has announced that "Tenox," Eastman food-grade antioxidant, is now available to smaller packers and food processors through the Wm. J. Stange Company, Chicago. Concurrent with this announcement, Tennessee Eastman also reported a new "Tenox" formulation, "Tenox N." This new combination antioxidant contains butylated hydroxyanisole, "N.D.G.A." and citric acid in propylene glycol. The "N.D.G.A." will be manufactured by Stange.

## Heyden Appoints Lee Stuart

Lee Stuart, formerly with the National Lead Company and the National Security Industrial Association, has joined the market development department of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. Dr. G. M. Sieger, who has been with Heyden's research department, has been transferred to the market development department.

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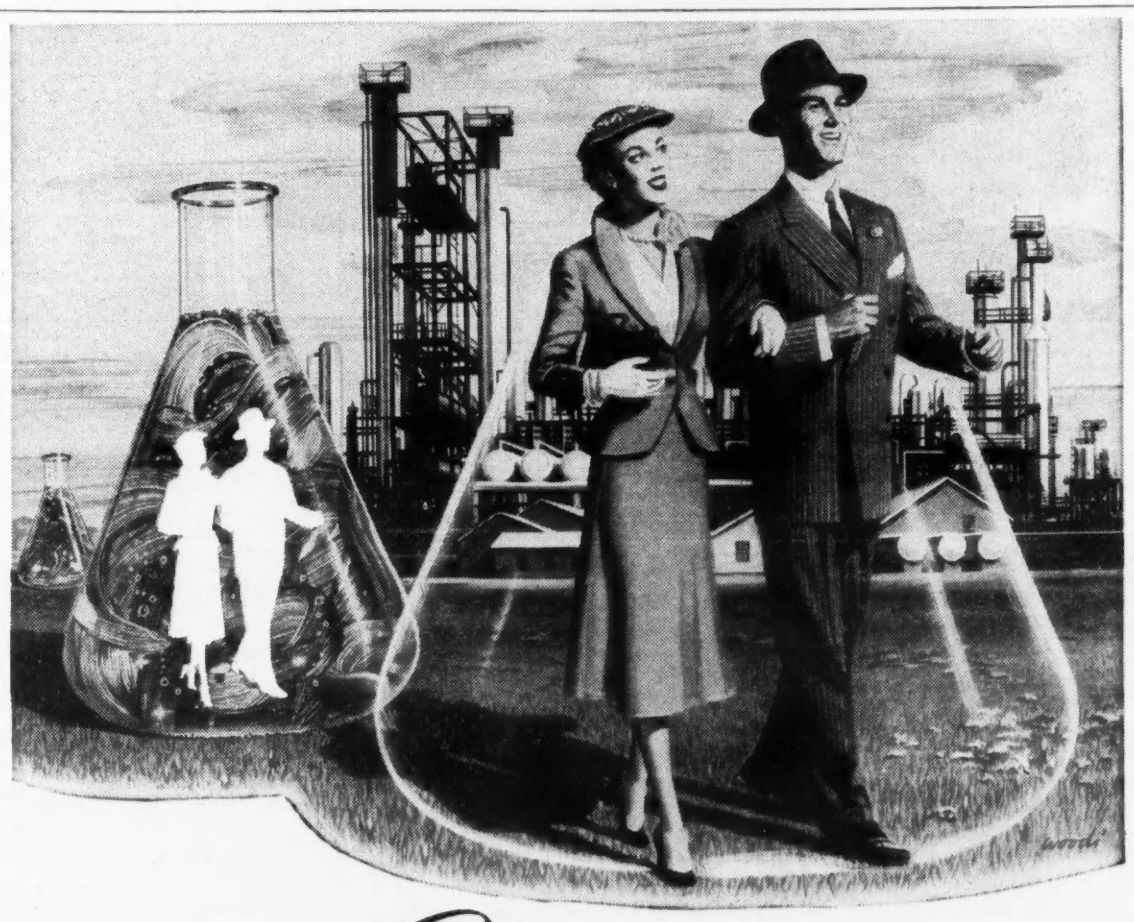

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# Obituaries

**Wallace B. Phillips**

Wallace B. Phillips, president of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., died April 14 in New York. He was sixty-six years of age.

Mr. Phillips went to England in 1912 to become chairman and managing director of the Pyrene Company, Ltd., then formed. He retained these posts until he returned to the United States in 1950 to become executive head of the parent Pyrene Company. In 1916 he incorporated Ets Phillips & Pain in Paris, with contractual relations to Pyrene. This was followed by Belgian and Spanish companies having similar titles. From 1931 to 1951, Mr. Phillips was a director of Avon India Rubber Company, Ltd.

He was president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London from 1943 to 1951, and vice-president, honorary treasurer and chairman of the executive committee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, the British counterpart of our National Safety Council. He also took an active part in a number of other organizations, both here and in Great Britain. During World War I, Mr. Phillips served in a civilian capacity as an American Expeditionary Force intelligence executive, and, during the last world war was special assistant to the director of Naval Intelligence in Washington and director of special information services for the Office of Strategic Services, both in London and Washington.

**Maurice Bouvier**, a director of W. R. Grace & Co., New York, died April 13 at his home in that city. He was eighty-eight. Mr. Bouvier became secretary of Grace in 1896, vice-president in 1906, and in 1918 president of the Grace Steamship Company. He had also been a vice-president and director of the Naco Fertilizer Company, a Grace subsidiary.

**John I. Brush**, former executive of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died April 16 in that city. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Brush became a member of the Union Carbide organization in 1922. In 1950 he was named sales manager in charge of European ferro-alloys sales in the foreign sales and factory management department.

**E. Raymond Clinton**, president of Clinton Associates, Inc., died April 11 in Sellersville, Pa. He was fifty-one. Mr. Clinton was vice-president in charge of sales and a director of the National Drug Company from 1941 to 1945, when he organized his pharmaceutical sales consultant business.

**William R. Cole**, retired University of Massachusetts professor and a nationally-known authority on food preservation, died April 11 in North Andover, Mass. He was seventy-two years old. Prof. Cole retired two years ago as professor of food technology. He had been with the university since 1918.

**George B. Dearborn**, salesman for the Reliance Paint Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 13 at his home in Flushing, Queens. His age was fifty-two.

**John H. Frye**, former vice-president in charge of personnel and labor relations for the Texas Company, New York, died April 11 in Garland, Me. He was sixty-nine years of age.

**Dr. Raymond A. Kelser**, dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine and professor of bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania, died April 16 in Philadelphia. He was sixty years old. For eight years before his appointment as dean of the university's veterinary school in 1946, Dr. Kelser served as chief of the veterinary division of the Surgeon General's office in the War Department.

**Max Steineke**, geologist credited with the discovery and development of vast Saudi Arabian oil resources, died April 16 at his home in Los Altos, Calif. Mr. Steineke joined the Standard Oil Company of California in 1922 and transferred in 1933 to the Arabian-American Oil Company. Shortly thereafter, he was sent to Saudi Arabia as one of a geological party of five, whose findings uncovered the oil resources of the region. Last year Mr. Steineke was awarded the Sidney Powers medal by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in recognition of his achievements in petroleum development work.

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# ASTM Fiftieth Annual Meeting Plans Outlined

—Continued from page 7

twenty-fourth are on "Fatigue," sponsored by committee E-9 on fatigue; "Conditioning and Weathering," sponsored by committee E-1 on methods of testing, and "Electron Microscopy," sponsored by committee E-4 on metallography.

**Paint Committee Session**

ASTM committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products will have a special program commemorating its own fiftieth anniversary. There is to be a technical session ,dinner, and special entertainment. The technical features will include a series of papers and discussions covering the principle activities of the committee, which will particularly outline major accomplishments and will also stress in many cases unsolved problems and provide a look into the future. Technical papers to be presented at the session sponsored by committee D-1, which will be on June 24, are the following:—

"Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Products," C. H. Ross, National Lead Company, and E. W. Boughton, R. T. Vanderbilt Company.

"Drying Oils," Francis Scoeld, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"Bituminous Emulsions," R. H. Cubberley, Flintkote Company.

"Traffic Paint," J. J. F. O'Neill, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

"Volatile Solvents for Organic Protective Coatings," M. B. Chittick, American Mineral Spirit Company.

"Accelerated Tests for Protective Coatings," R. H. Sawyer, Devoe & Raynolds Company.

"Methods of Chemical Analysis, Paint," C. Y. Hopkins, National Research Council of Canada.

"Varnish," J. C. Weaver, Sherwin-Williams Company.

"Optical Properties" W. C. Granville, Container Corporation of America.

"Resins" R W. Stafford, American Cyanamid Company, and C. F. Pickett, Department of the Army.

"Exterior Exposure Testing on Wood," W. G. Vannoy, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

"Shellac," C. C. Hartman, National Bureau of Standards.

"Specifications for Pigments (Dry and in Oil)," C. L. Crockett, Norfolk & Western Railway Company.

"Printing Inks," A. C. Zettlemoyer, National Printing Ink Research Institute.

"Flash Point," A. L. Brown, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

"Physical Properties of Materials," M. R. Euverard, Interchemical Corporation.

"Cellulosic Coatings, Related Materials," F. H. Lang Sherwin-Williams.

"Painting of Metals," A. J. Eickhoff, National Lead.

**Light Microscopy**

Slated for June 25 are sessions on "Light Microscopy" and "Determination of Elastic Constants," both sponsored by committee E-1 on methods of testing, and a session on "Fretting Corrosion," sponsored by technical committee G of committee D-2 on petroleum products and lubricants.

Committee E-7 on non-destructive testing will sponsor a discussion on "Interpretation of Non-Destructive Tests" on the twenty-sixth. "Testing Adhesives for Durability and Permanence" is the title of a session also scheduled that day by committee D-14 on adhesives. Papers to be presented at the adhesives meeting are the following:—

"Glass Adhesives," Frank Moser, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

"The Effect of Specimen Structure in Permanence Tests on Wood Adhesives," R. P. Hopkins, Rohm & Haas Company.

"Current Investigations of the Durability of Woodworking Adhesives," R. F. Blomquist, US Forest Products Laboratory.

"Measurement of Deterioration of Adhesive Bonds by a Non-Destructive Ultrasonic Method," A. G. H. Dietz, H. N. Bockstruck, and George Epstein, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Plastics Papers**

Also programmed for the twenty-sixth are discussions on the "Factors Affecting the Durability of Concrete," sponsored by committee D-9 on concrete and concrete aggregates; "Textiles," sponsored by committee D-13 on textiles, and "Plastics," sponsored by committee D-20 on plastics. Papers to be presented at the plastics session are the following:—

Introduction, G. M. Kline, NBS.

"The Measurement and Significance of the Mechanical Strength Properties of Plastics," C. H. Adams, Monsanto Chemical Company.

"Biology of Plastics." Dr. Louis C. Barail, New York.

"Controlled Laboratory Exposure," L. Boor, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, US Army.

"Measurement of the Effect of Temperature on Some Physical Properties of Plastics," E. B. Cooper, duPont.

"Measurement of Color Haze and Gloss," H. K. Hammond, 3rd, NBS, and G. W. Ingle, Monsanto.

"Effect of Molding Conditions on Permanence of Plastics," J. L. Williams and J. W. Mighton, Dow Chemical Company.

Other sessions to be held on June 26 are on "Direct Shear Testing of Soils," sponsored by committee D-18 on soils for engineering purposes, and "Recent Developments in the Evaluation of Natural Rubber," sponsored by committee D-11 on rubber and rubber-like materials.

On the twenty-seventh, committee D-18 will sponsor a session on "Exchange Phenomena in Soils."

A discussion of "Test Methods for Process Control in Ceramic Whitewares" is also slated for June 27. It will be sponsored by ASTM's committee D-21 on ceramic whitewares.

**Annual Dinner**

The society's cocktail party, annual dinner and dance will be held the evening of June 25 at the New Yorker. Cocktails will be served from 6 p. m., with the banquet following one hour later. Dancing and entertainment is scheduled from 10 p. m. to midnight. A complete program of ladies activities during the week has been planned by a committee headed by Sam Tour, board chairman of Sam Tour & Co. It will include a tea, breakfast, luncheon, lectures, sight-seeing tours, fashion show, cocktail party, dinner-dance, and tickets to television and radio broadcasts.

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# *Coal Hydrogenation by Private Financing Dim*

*—Continued from page 3*

turn would have to be from 14 percent to 16 percent.'

The Ebasco review included a survey of present and future markets for chemical co-products of stated categories and quantities. A study was made of past growth, present volume and expected future development of industries which are major consumers of the chemicals in question. Full cognizance also was taken of present and projected plans for increased production of these materials from all sources.

**Co-Product Yield**

The conclusion reached as a result of this research was that, with only slight change, the amount of co-product yield from the Rock Springs, Wyo., or west Kentucky plant, as indicated in the bureau's estimate, could be effectively marketed by 1955. Upon the assumption that there will be a ready market for motor fuel and liquefied petroleum gas produced, no change was made by Ebasco in the bureau's estimated volume of these products, except to increase the motor fuel output slightly due to lower cresol production.

The output of the two plants was estimated as follows, with the bureau's estimate shown in parenthesis where it differed from Ebasco:—

Wyoming—benzene, 11,750,000 gallons; toluene-xylene, 39,350,000 gallons; phenol, 43,800,000 pounds; m-p-cresol, 50,000,000 pounds (64,400,000 pounds); o-cresol, 6,600,000 pounds; xylenol, 25,000,000 pounds; ammonium sulphate, 131,000 tons; sulphur, 17,100 tons; motor fuel, 286,260,000 gallons (284,500,000 gallons); LP-gas, 108,800,000 gallons.

West Kentucky — benzene, 12,700,000 gallons; toluene-xylene, 42,390,000 gallons; phenol, 77,000,000 pounds; m-p-cresols, 50,000,000 pounds (77,000,000 pounds); o-cresol, 6,800,000 pounds; xylenol, 25,000,000 pounds; ammonium sulphate, 129,000 tons; sulphur, 80,000 tons; motor fuel, 255,210,000 gallons (251,910,000 gallons); LP-gas, 125,800,000 gallons.

**Present and Future Markets**

A discussion of the present and future markets for aromatic chemicals produced by coal hydrogenation was contained in the report. A brief outline of the comments for each product follows:—

**Benzene**—Currently about one-third of the present estimated 280,000,000-gallon supply is going into styrene, which is the fastest growing use. Styrene capacity is being increased by about 200,000,000 pounds a year, and by 1955 almost half of the projected 400,000,000-gallon benzene requirement is expected to go into styrene production. Synthetic phenol, the second largest consumer of benzene, has a present capacity of 350,000,000 pounds a year and currently uses about 20 percent of the supply. NPA has set a goal for phenol capacity increase by 1955 of about 280,000,000 pounds over January, 1951, capacity. Aniline, now in short supply [Ed.'s note—Aniline supply is now adequate, according to reports to OPD] because of increased requirements for processing synthetic rubber, used about 18,000,000 gallons of benzene in 1951 and will be increased at least 20 percent in the immediate future.

**Coke Oven Benzene Output**

In view of the growing demands and the estimates of increased future requirements for benzene, efforts have been made to increase coke oven benzene production, but 190,000,000 gallons annually is expected to be the maximum to be obtained from this source. Although increased imports which amounted to about 60,000,000 gallons helped to ease the shortage in 1951, it must be remembered that the tight supply situation is worldwide.

It is doubtful if imports can be maintained at that level, and there is always the chance that they might be cut off entirely. Therefore, it is apparent that even if the goal is met for greatly increased production from petroleum, which is scheduled to expand to 147,000,000 gallons in the next two years, the total supply will still be insufficient to meet the estimated requirements of over 400,000,000 gallons in 1955, unless additional capacity is provided for.

**Styrene Production Growth**

**Styrene**—Since 1939, styrene production has climbed from less than 1,000,000 pounds a year to 539,000,000 pounds in 1950, and an estimated 670,000,000 pounds in 1951. Estimated production in 1952 is expected to be over 750,000,000 pounds and about 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1955. In addition to being one of the major components of GR-S rubber, styrene is also the principal component of polystyrene, one of the most popular and widely used plastics. It has been estimated that by 1962, GR-S rubber requirements will be 600,000 long tons, requiring about 335,000,000 pounds of styrene yearly. Requirements for plastics by 1962 have been estimated at 900,000,000 pounds, for a total demand for styrene of 1,235,000,000 pounds for these two uses alone, which in turn would require about 150,000,000 gallons of benzene.

**Toluene**—The present production planning of the petroleum industry to meet the urgent needs for benzene, will also make additional toluene available so that annual capacity will soon be about 200,000,000 gallons a year, compared to the 83,000,000 gallons in 1950. In case of war, probably more toluene and xylene will be used for aviation gasoline, replacing that which came from benzene-based cumene in World War II, because of the current critical benzene situation. Aviation gasoline and explosives would take most of the toluene in wartime. The biggest present peacetime use is for solvents and thinners in the paint industry, which uses about half the civilian supply. But this share is due to decrease, because either in war or peace, toluene is slated for a bigger and more important part in the chemical field.

**Xylene and Phenol Picture**

**Xylene**—The most characteristic feature of xylene for industrial application seems to be its great potentiality for future growth. The new synthetic fiber, "Dacron," is derived from terephthalic acid from para-xylene, and projected facilities for the manufacture of the new fiber necessitate a great increase in production of para-xylene. It seems logical to expect "Dacron" and other synthetic fibers to follow a growth curve such as was experienced after the introduction of rayon.

**Phenol**—This material is so vital to our present economy that it ranks near the top in NPA's essential list. Because of continually expanding demands for phenol and since capacity has been insufficient to meet demand, DPA has announced a new expansion goal to boost annual production to 623,000,000 pounds by early 1955, or about 280,000,000 pounds above productive capacity as of January, 1951. Though large amounts of phenolics go for defense purposes, civilian consumption is considerably greater and destined for a new upsurge. Huge tonnages will be needed in making foundry molds and for bonding wood wastes.

**Cresol and cresylic acid (xylenol)**—There has been no chronic shortage of cresol and cresylic acid, but some authorities believe that research to develop new usages has been restricted because of the necessarily limited supplies. It has been stated that the market for these chemicals could be appreciably increased at approximately 75 percent of the price of phenol.

**Outlook on Prices**

Based on contacts with producers and consumers during the course of the market survey, Ebasco had the following to say about prices:—

"The price outlook for benzene is particularly strong based upon present and expected demand levels and upon the higher production costs of the benzene output from petroleum sources which currently result in a selling price of about 55 cents a gallon. With the removal or relaxing of price restrictions on coke-oven benzene, it is generally expected that the price will rise to 40 cents and probably higher. Higher benzene prices mean higher phenol prices, which have already begun to reflect the increased cost of petroleum benzene. It is expected that phenol prices may reach 19½ cents a pound and it is understood that prices have already been quoted at that level.

"Prices of toluene and xylene are expected by some to remain strong and possibly to advance somewhat with the development of new uses for these chemicals. However, others who see the major use for large quantities of these materials as aviation gasoline blending material in competition with petroleum production, anticipate a price decline.

"Relatively less opinion was expressed regarding future prices of cresol and xylenol, but if a considerable additional volume of these materials were to be made available it was generally believed that the price would probably be about 75 percent of the price of phenol."

## LaPine Appoints Mack

Arthur S. LaPine Company, Chicago, has appointed Stanley J. Mack to head its laboratory furniture sales. Mr. Mack was formerly a processing engineer with Anderson Pritchard Company and a staff engineer with George S. May Company.

## Peanut Excess Quota Delivery Dates Fixed

Final dates for delivery of excess quota peanuts by farmers to avoid payment of the marketing penalty on such peanuts were fixed last week by the Secretary of Agriculture. The dates are May 15, 1952, for the Valencia type peanuts and July 31, 1952, for Virginia, Runner, and Spanish type peanuts.

Under the provisions of the peanut marketing quota law, peanut growers may ship peanuts grown in excess of their acreage quota to the proper agency designated by the secretary and receive the oil value in lieu of payment of the market penalty. The dates that have been fixed for start of the marketing penalty apply to the peanuts grown for the 1951 season.

Recently, congress passed a law repealing the provisions of the peanut marketing act, which would allow the marketing of excess quota peanuts for oil without payment of the marketing penalty. In conformity with this change in the law, the Production and Marketing Administration has announced its intention of changing its rules accordingly. The agency proposes to issue two different types of marketing cards under the 1952 program:—(1) A within quota marketing card authorizing the marketing of peanuts without penalty; and (2) an excess penalty marketing card requiring payment of the penalty on the excess peanuts in each lot of peanuts marketed.

Certain other changes are proposed to be made in the forms for record of purchases and sales, and interested persons were invited to submit their comments to the PMA by April 22.

## OIT Sets Tinplate Export Quotas for Second Quarter

An export licensing quota of 120,000 short tons of production tinplate (primes and seconds) for food and petroleum packaging has been established for the third quarter of 1952, it was announced by the Office of International Trade April 15. This quota covers tinplate produced to meet specifications to fill definite orders.

It includes 107,500 tons for food packing and 12,500 tons for petroleum packaging. By comparison the second quarter quota is 120,000 tons of which 105,500 tons are for food packing and 14,500 tons for petroleum packaging. In 1950, quarterly average exports of tinplate amounted to 123,000 tons, and in 1951 to 134,000 tons.

In addition, a supplementary tinplate quota of 62,500 short tons has been established for the second quarter. This quota covers tinplate known in the trade as:—Mill accumulations and unassorted tempers, 25,000 tons; unmended menders, 15,000 tons; waste 15,000 tons; circles, strips, cobbles, misprints, etc., 7,500 tons.

OIT also announced that an additional 20,000 tons of tinmill blackplate is being made available for export licensing in the second quarter. This brings the second quarter export quota of CMP carbon steel to a total of 403,678 tons.

## CSC Adds 4 to Staff

Additions to the staff of the research and development division of Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind., have been announced by T. S. Carswell, vice-president.

John A. Frump has been taken on as a research chemist. He was previously employed as an analytical chemist by Auto-Lite Corporation, Vincennes, Ind. Gerald R. Wagner has been employed as a research chemist. Leo P. Allen has been employed as a microbiologist. Fred L. Walter will be situated in the analytical department as a chemist.

## Emerson Drug Ups Parkhurst

Leslie E. Parkhurst has been appointed sales manager of the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Parkhurst has had 10 years' experience with the company's product, "Bromo-Seltzer." Beginning as a salesman in the middle west, he later became assistant manager, working out of the Chicago office. In 1946, he was appointed manager of the southern division, with headquarters in Dallas, and two years ago became manager of the middle Atlantic division.

## Chesebrough Breaks Ground For New Plant in Australia

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company has broken ground for its proposed 45,000-square-foot plant near Melbourne, Australia, for the manufacture of "Vaseline" brand products. Complete Australasian branch offices will be housed in the new plant and it will service all of Australia and exports to Eastern markets. Ralph E. Ward, who has been in charge of Australasian branch development, will direct current factory operations.

## Jasonols Issues Products Booklet

Jasonols Chemical Corporation has issued a new four-page booklet listing laboratory reagents and fine organic chemicals for laboratory and industrial use. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 1085 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn 6, New York.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Phillip Hiddessen** has been made merchandise manager of the Phoenix division of Brunswing Drug Company.

**W. C. Christensen,** manager of the training department at Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected president of the American Society of Training Directors.

**Parke, Davis & Co.** will move its metropolitan New York distribution warehouse in late spring from 181 Hudson street, New York, to a new building in the Bergen County Industrial Terminal at Teterboro, N. J.


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Hydrastinine ☐
Hyoscine ☐
Hyoscyamine ☐
Jalap Resin ☐
Lobeline ☐
Ouabain ☐
Pelletierine ☐
Physostigmine ☐
Picrotoxin ☐
Pilocarpine ☐
Podophyllin ☐
Powdered Extracts ☐
Quassin ☐
Rutin ☐
Sanguinarine ☐
Scammony Resin ☐
Scopolamine ☐
Solid Extracts ☐
Sparteine ☐
Strophanthin ☐
Strychnine ☐
Yohimbine ☐

# Imports at United States Ports

### *New York*

ALCOHOL, CETYL—125 cs, Liverpool
STEARYL—6 bgs, Liverpool
AMBER—1 dm, Kline & Co, Cristobal
9 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—80 cks, Liverpool
ANILIN DYES—135 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
24 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
51 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
16 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
44 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
7 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
18 dms, Heemsoth-Kerner, Liverpool
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, La Famosa Tropical Products Co, Vizagapatam
77 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Vizagapatam
112 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
ANTHRAQUINONE, POWDER—74 kgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—343 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
405 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
REGULUS—94 cs, Regent Smelting & Refining Corp, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—508 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
256 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
161 bgs, L B Abazaria & Co, Port Sudan
403 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
620 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—772 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Casablanca
BARBASCO ROOT—694 bls, John Powell & Co, Callao
BARIUM NITRATE—200 bbls, Berkshire Chemicals, Rotterdam
BAY OIL—1 dm, Fleuroma Inc, Roseau
1 dm, Middleton & Co, Roseau
16 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Roseau
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Roseau
BEESWAX—27 bgs, Tradesman National Bank, Lisbon
17 bgs, John Holt & Co, Aux Cayes
45 bgs, Havana
46 bls, Rotterdam
BILE—1 bbl, Merck & Co, Valparaiso
BISMUTH—97 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—33 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
BONE—2,617 bgs, A M Goldstein, Tripoli
BLACK—500 bgs, Refined Syrup & Sugar Co, Alexandria
450 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
BRONZE BLUE—8 bbls, C J Osborne, Rotterdam
BUTTERMILK POWDER—2,139 bgs, J Hobson Co, Auckland
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Viking Export Co, Pacasmayo
CARNAUBA WAX—124 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salvador
186 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
186 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Salvador
56 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
56 bgs, New England Waste Co, Natal
379 bgs, S C Johnson, Fortaleza
333 bgs, Smith & Nichol, Fortaleza
166 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
166 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Fortaleza
333 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
166 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Rotterdam
112 bgs, Fortaleza
1,437 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—550 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Gothenburg
372 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASSIA—76 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
CASTOR BEANS—2,666 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Maceio
1,666 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Maceio
2,900 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
1,020 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
1,666 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
727 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Parnahiba
1,500 bgs, African Produce Trading Corp, Djibouti
5,528 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Djibouti
1,102 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
200 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Sao Luiz do Maranhao
3,332 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
25 bgs, Djibouti
OIL—43 dms, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Santos
91 tons, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Santos
100 dms, Hardesty Chemical Co, Calcutta
125 tons, Arthur Daniels, Recife
CITRONELLA OIL—16 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Colombo
9 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
COAL TAR DYES—3 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
15 cks, Interchemical Corp, Rotterdam
1 dm, C A Haynes, Hamburg
COCONUT OIL—335 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
COLUMBITE ORE—278 bgs, Watson Geach & Co, Lagos
1,276 bgs, E J Lavino, Lagos
1,120 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Lagos
COPAIBA BALSAM—15 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Manaus
COPAL GUM—75 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
26 bkts, France Campbell & Darling, Macassar
62 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
COPRA CAKE—300 tons, G F L Mills Exchange, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Casablanca
CUBE ROOT—227 bgs, Levis & Kahn inc, Belem-Para
1,208 bls, Levis & Kahn Inc, Belem-Para
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—150 cs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Tandjong Priok
50 cs, S Winterbourne, Tandjong Priok
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
125 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DIPHENYLAMINE—7 bbls, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—40 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
EPSOM SALT—720 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
300 bgs, European Chemical Co, Bremen
FENUGREEK SEED—[illegible] bgs, Frederic Drug & Chemical Co, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Collet Week Nibecker, Valparaiso
FISHMEAL—1,755 bgs, American Continental Co, Hamburg
500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
FUEL OIL—168,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
102,455 bbls, Metropolitan Installation, Curacao
21,862 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,656 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GALL—5 dms—F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
1 ck—Wilson, & Co, Auckland
OX—2 dms, Sydney
SHEEP—1 dm, Sydney
CARNETLAC—25 bgs, Calcutta
GELATIN — 100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—240 bgs, Alleppey
GLANDS—43 cs, Tradimex Corp, Havana
GRAPHITE—1,250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
800 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
GYPSUM—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
200 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
10,234 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—34 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
HOOF, HORN MEAL—960 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
1,037 bgs, Fortaleza
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—30 cks, Chase National Bank, Bordeaux
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
22 cbys, Liverpool
IODINE—164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
JABORANDI LEAVES—25 bls, Parnahiba
KAURI GUM—60 bgs, Chase National Bank, Auckland
LIVERMEAL—500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Auckland
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Liverpool
340 bgs, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—109 cks, Henry Sundheimer, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—2,032 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
1,473 bgs, Grace National Bank, Esmeraldas
1,455 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Esmeraldas
1,229 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
EXTRACT—1,700 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sanda Kam
MARJORAM—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
MERCURY CHLORIDE—20 cs, Chemicore Corp, Rotterdam
METACRESOL—17 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
MILK POWDER—1,697 bgs, D L Sterling, Gothenburg
MONTAN WAX—700 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—346 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
1,063 bgs, Reichhold Chemical Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,096 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NICKEL FORMATE—200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bremen
19 kgs, Elbert & Co, Bremen
NUTMEGS—47 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
134 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
235 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Djakarta
224 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Djakarta
100 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, St Georges
400 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
7 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff & Co, Castries
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Bank of California, Fortaleza
100 tons, Fortaleza
ORTHOCRESOL—25 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—124 bgs, Salvador
PAPAIN—77 hlf chts, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
12 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Dauwill Co, Alicante
30 bgs, Willis & Cupitt, Alicante
50 bgs, Esperia Packing Co, Alicante
100 bgs, The Golden Horn, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Belawan-Deli
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Bingham & Co, Bremen
5,800 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,100 bls, Bruco, Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
350 bls, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
7,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,006 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
900 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PENICILLIN—20 cs, Vitarine Corp, Tandjong Priok
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
320 bgs, C Czarinkow Ltd, Bombay
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
320 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, First National, Los Angeles, Cochin
160 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Netherland Trading Society, Alleppey
144 bgs, Alleppey
656 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, Hamburg
RED—222 bgs, M J Golombeck, Vera Cruz
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—117 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—104,318 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
120,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
182,936 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
718,987 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
105,950 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Punta Cardon
107,009 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
PINE OIL—3 dms, Liverpool
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—490 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRITES—198 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUICKSILVER—1,000 flks, National City Bank, Barcelona
112 flks, G Jiminez Corp, Vera Cruz
100 flks, Tampico
50 flks, Vera Cruz
ROSEMARY LEAVES—60 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
SAGE OIL—1 bbl, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rijeka
1 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rijeka
2 bbls, Griffith Laboratories, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—271 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SCHEELITE ORE—1,136 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
SEEDLAC—350 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
700 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Raili Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, J Berlage Co, Bangkok
SHARKLIVER OIL—3 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Antwerp
3 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Oslo
SHELLAC—625 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
150 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, Unity Import & Export Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, R E B Wilcox & Co, Calcutta
850 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
28 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SOAP BARK—312 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
361 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,196 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—400 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—1,661 bgs, Tupman-Thurlow, Auckland
TANTALUM ORE—80 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cabedello
TAPIOCA FLOUR—8,911 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,735 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARTAR, CRUDE—1,010 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
THYME LEAVES—62 bls, Louis Furth, Marseilles
TONKA BEANS—30 bbls, Machado & Co, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—100 bgs, Ebrahimoff Djemshidoff, Khorramshar
57 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Khorramshar
46 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshar
62 cs, D S Bahary & Co, Khorramshar
167 bgs, Milantchi & Co, Khorramshar
114 bgs, Duvekot & Co, Khorramshar
86 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshar
175 bgs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshar
46 cs, John J Duffy, Khorramshar
492 bgs, John J Duffy, Khorramshar
209 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Khorramshar
361 bgs, Khorramshar
51 cs, Khorramshar
TURMERIC ROOT—496 bgs, Alleppey
VALERIAN ROOT—25 bgs, Bombay
VALONIA CUPS—1,631 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
690 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATE—1,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—170 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Tangier
30 cs, Mimodo International Co, Port of Spain
91 cs, Tangier
WOLFRAM ORE—182 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
WOLFRAMITE—182 bgs, First National Boston, Lisbon
182 bgs, Empire Steel Trading Co, Leixoes
WOOL GREASE—30 dms, Corda Inc, Liverpool
26 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Kobe
ZINC CHLORIDE—34 dms, New York Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Antwerp

### *Baltimore*

BONEMEAL—2,500 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Calcutta
BONES—2,440 bgs, A M Goldstein, Istanbul
333 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
1,760 bgs, A M Goldstein, Izmir
CARAWAY SEED—900 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—195 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Talcahuano
1,007 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
1,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
2,174 bgs, R W Greeff & Co, Talcahuano
689 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Casablanca
2,941 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Massawa
LICORICE ROOT—2,939 bls, Mac Andrews & Forbes Co, Antwerp
168 bgs, Mac Andrews & Forbes Co, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, M Golodetz & Co, Calcutta
1,500 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Calcutta
3,980 tons, Associated Metal & Minerals Corp, Bombay
5,000 tons, U S Steel Co, Vizagapatam
2,000 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Vizagapatam
500 tons, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Coquimbo
272 tons, M Golodetz, Calcutta
2,068 tons, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,050 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—800 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,000 tons, H J Baker Bros, Hamburg
NITRATE—454 bgs, Wm H Masson, Bremen

### *Boston*

ARABIC GUM—400 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Port Sudan
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—500 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—81 bgs, Loumar Textile By-Products, Havre
39 bls, First National Boston, Fortaleza
HORNMEAL—634 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
MILK POWDER—2,000 bgs, D L Sterling, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
500 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
4,285 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—1,211 bgs, Eastman Gelatin Corp, Antwerp
703 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—3,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
3,650 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,150 bls, John A. Conkey, Bremen
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—200 cks, Bolta Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
111 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Antwerp
800 bgs, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai

### *Los Angeles*

COPRA, BULK—500 long tons, American Trust Co, President McKinley, Cebu
500 long tons, Paul X Smith Corp, President McKinley, Iloilo
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Philippine Bear, Siain
500 long tons, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons Inc, Philippine Bear, Dumaguete
CAKE—4,480 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Tudor, Zamboanga
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Tudor, Manila
873 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Paraguay, Cartagena
2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Paraguay, Cristobal
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—915 bgs, Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, Paraguay, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—2,074 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
1,088 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co Inc, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
IRON OXIDE—633 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Nereide, Malaya
793 bgs, Nereide, Malaya
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Tama Trading Co, Nereide, Cadiz
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Santa Flavia, Valparaiso
100 bgs, Perryman Mojonier Co, Nereide, Barcelona
200 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Nereide, Barcelona
200 bgs, Nereide, Barcelona
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, President McKinley, Otaru
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co Inc, President McKinley, Otaru

### *Norfolk*

FISHMEAL—1,471 bgs, Massawa
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Genoa
PEATMOSS—2,100 bls, W M Stone, Bremen

### *Philadelphia*

BONEMEAL—6,191 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
2,200 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Genoa
BONES—300 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Oran
CASTOR OIL—450 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
850 tons, Recife
CRESYLIC ACID—34 dms, Bank of South Wales, Sydney
CRYOLITE—2,350 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Co, Ivigtut
FISHMEAL—1,334 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Portimoa
1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Leixoes
FLUORSPAR—1,787 tons, Azark Mahoning Co, San Felieu
300 tons, Oran
FUEL OIL—67, 370 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLUESTOCK—37 bls, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—6,260 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—92 bbls, Wm Muller, Malaga
LEATHERMEAL—400 bgs, Baker Bros, Rotterdam
1,900 bgs, Garuanty Trust Co, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—11 tons, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
MILK POWDER—400 bgs, D L Sterling, Rotterdam
110 cs, Rio de Janiero
MOLASSES—1,845 gals, Publicker Co, Cuba
1,867,032 gals, Santa Cruz
PEATMOSS—1,350 bls, Keer Mauer Co, Bremen
1,700 bls, Overseas Trading Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—328,460 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
338,720 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
187,982 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
122,030 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
188,986 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
TAPIOCA—3,343 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Rotterdam

### *San Francisco*

CASSIA—172 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hong Kong
25 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
50 bls, R C Pauli & Sons, Hong Kong
CHILLIES—50 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Kobe
COPRA—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
500 tons, Bank of California, Isabella
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
CAKE—59 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
179 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
EUCALYPTUS OIL—4 dms, G F Ten Eyck Co, Sydney
FISHLIVER OIL—40 dms, Smith Interocean, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—3,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
1,334 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Rio de Janeiro
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,282 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
TANKAGE—501 bgs, International Packers Co, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Sin Tung Hing, Papeete

## NPA Rescinds Aluminum Collapsible Tube Controls

**Robert de S. Couch, containers and packaging division, National Production Authority, last week announced the removal of all restrictions on the use of aluminum from the collapsible tube order. Mr. Couch explained that the remaining controls of M-27 now are limited to tin specifications. M-27, issued January 27, 1951, among other things, controlled the quantity of aluminum which a collapsible tube manufacturer was permitted to use.**

**Aluminum will be allocated to manufacturers under the Controlled Materials Plan. Inventories of collapsible tubes will continue to be limited by NPA regulation 1. Last week's action removing the aluminum restriction will require not more than an additional 10 percent, or a total of 1,870,000 pounds per quarter, with is .26 percent compared to the civilian total aluminum usage of 710,000,000 pounds.**

## *DuPont Plans Ceremonies*

*—Continued from page 5*

stones ordered from France by the founder of the company in 1801. The stone weighs about seven tons, and its function, by the application of water power, was to grind the ingredients of black powder—sulphur, charcoal and saltpeter. Bronze plaques designed and executed by Domenico Mortellito, Wilmington sculptor, will be mounted upon the stone, which in turn will rest upon a granite base.

The story of duPont's growth will be told in a book, "Du Pont—The Autobiography of an American Enterprise," to be published about the first of July. The theme of the volume is the parallel development of the duPont company and the nation over a century and a half. Largely pictorial, with many illustrations in color, the book will relate the company's activities and operations to broad economic and social developments in the United States.

### *Vick Plant Manager*

William A. Judd has been named manager of the new Vick Chemical Inc., plant in St. Thomas, Ontario, it was announced last week. For many years, Mr. Judd was employed by Sterling Drug Manufacturing, Ltd. at Windsor, Ontario. He joined Vick this month and assumed his new responsibilities April 15. In recent years, Vick has been manufacturing its line of products sold throughout Canada in Montreal. By July 1, however, it expects to complete the transfer of all equipment and activities to St. Thomas.

### Steel Shipping Barrels Output Decreased in Feb.

February production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 5 percent below January and 11 percent under February, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,961,084 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 848,604 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 4,621,952 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,085,445 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 882,438 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 4,916,823 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in January.

### Allied Chemical Announces 1952-53 Fellowship Program

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, announced April 17 that it will award forty-one graduate fellowships for scientific study for the academic year 1952-53—ten more than were granted for the current academic year—and that the stipend to each fellow will be increased by $300. Granted as an aid in developing leadership in technical and scientific fields the fellowships will be available in twenty-six universities and other academic institutions in the United States and Canada, principally in chemistry and chemical engineering.

Since the start of its fellowship program in 1941, the company has provided opportunities for graduate study to more than 250 worthy students through payment of tuition and financial assistance. Under the program each Allied fellow, in addition to the stipend of $1,500, will receive tuition, making the awards worth about $2,000 to each recipient.

Eligible for the fellowships are students in their final year of graduate study who have demonstrated an aptitude for research. Selection of the recipients and of the research to be undertaken will, as in the past, be made by the respective participation schools. The company exercises no control of any kind over the research work or the publication of the results.

### Cincinnati Drug Group To Hear Kurtz Thurs.

The Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association will hold its next regular luncheon meeting April 24 at the Sheraton Arms hotel in that city. Guest speaker will be Kenneth Kurtz, division sales manager, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, who will speak on "Vacuum Patterns."

### Kessler Appoints Agent

Kessler Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has appointed A. G. Lilla Company agent in the San Francisco, Calif., area. Lilla will handle Kessler's complete line of fatty acid esters for the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, textile, food and synthetic resins industries.


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# SOCMA Told Chemical Stake in Petroleum

*—Continued from page 5*

ical intermediates and basic chemical compounds," stated Mr. Warner, "is located in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast area, a 650-mile crescent stretching from the Rio Grande in the south to the Mississippi in the east. It is here that the raw materials—natural gas and refinery gases —are available in large quantities.

"Some of these gases do not lend themselves to large-scale transportation. The basic raw material, ethylene, for example, on which many of our petrochemicals are founded, cannot be shipped long distances except at prohibitive cost. It is moved economically by pipe line, but only over relatively short distances. A thirty-mile ethylene pipe line from Texas City to Baytown, Tex., has been in operation for about eight years. Up until the present time this is the longest distance that ethylene has been transported in commercial quantities, and here the quantity involved is only about 4,000 pounds per day.

**Firms in Gulf Coast Area**

"The Gulf Oil Corporation has recently constructed a pipe line delivery system in the Houston-Port Arthur-Beaumont area of Texas to supply ethylene to the Ethyl Corporation at Houston, to duPont at Orange, and to other nearby plants; but even this operation would not be practicable were it not for the concentration of consumers in a relatively limited territory.

"Most, if not all, of the big names in the petrochemical industry are represented in this Gulf Coast area. In addition to Ethyl and duPont, already mentioned, we find Carbide, Monsanto, Dow, Celanese, Rohm & Haas, Hercules Powder, Jefferson Chemical, Commercial Solvents, Naugatuck Chemical, Esso Standard Oil, Shell Chemical, and a number of others.

"Although admitting the listing is of necessity somewhat arbitrary," Mr. Warner said, "fifty-six companies are engaged in producing chemicals from petroleum. The group includes oil companies, chemical companies, and a number of comparatively new companies jointly sponsored by oil and chemical companies. The latter are significant," he said, "in that in most cases they were formed to combine the ability of the petroleum refiner to supply chemical raw materials and his experience in the handling of hydrocarbons on a large scale with the know-how of the chemical manufacturer and his familiarity with diverse chemical processes and market outlets.

"As typical of such companies, he named Jefferson Chemical, jointly owned by the Texas Company and American Cyanamid; National Petrochemicals, sponsored by National Distillers and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line; Sharples-Continental, and American Petrochemicals, owned by Firestone and Cities Service.

**Petrochemical Products Vary**

"The petroleum companies engaged in the production of petrochemicals vary considerably in their products," Mr. Warner continued. "Some are classified as being in petrochemicals because they sell hydrocarbons as chemical raw materials. Others, like Shell, Jersey Standard, and Standard Oil of California, make and sell not only raw materials but also sizable amounts of finished chemicals such as alcohols, ketones, esters, aromatics, etc.

"My company, Esso Standard Oil, which is Jersey's principal domestic manufacturing subsidiary, falls in this category. Actually, however, finished chemicals represent a very small part of our business, and even when adding the chemical raw materials which we supply to others, the total volume sold is in the range of one or two percent of the total products sold by the company.

"In Esso, we take the view that our primary function is to manufacture quality petroleum products. However, to round out our business and to take advantage of the resources available to us, we find it logical to be in the petroleum chemicals field. Our activities in this field are confined to those products which can be derived basically from petroleum raw materials normally available to us by the use of equipment and processes closely allied to the oil business We prefer to sell on a bulk or wholesale basis to manufacturers who will use our products as basic raw materials for further chemical processing."

In the third category, Mr. Warner pointed out, are the chemical manufacturers and rubber companies, some of whom, like Union Carbide and Dow, produce olefins and other hydrocarbons for sale as raw materials and for their own use in producing a varied line of chemicals from petroleum, thus further narrowing the line between the strictly oil business and the strictly chemical business. Others purchase raw material from refineries. Still others, like coal tar distillers, purchase raw materials to combine with or augment chemicals of their own production.

**Importance of Research**

"Practically all of the companies," he said, "no matter how varied their products and markets, have one thing in common—they are active and growing. Growth, expansion, new products, new fields all are characteristics of the petrochemicals business. That is why research plays so important a role; and when I speak of research, I mean to include not only fundamental research, but laboratory and plant development as well as application research.

"And we must not overlook chemical and metallurgical engineering research, both of which have played a most important role in the development of present-day refining and chemical processes. It was chemical engineering development that resulted in the techniques of distillation, absorption, conversion, separation, extractive distillation, alkylation, isomerization, and a score of similar operations which are practiced in present-day petroleum refineries and chemical operations. Chemical and metallurgical engineering research are responsible for the successful application of the high pressure processing practices which are now so common."

**Predictions For the Future**

"As to what direction the development of chemicals from petroleum will take in the future," Mr. Warner said, "there is no lack of 'glowing' predictions. We look with satisfaction upon the past sound growth of the petrochemicals industry," he added, "and are confident that this is only the beginning of what will be done with the vast supply of chemical raw materials provided by petroleum.

"There are tremendous reserves of known and unknown chemicals hidden away in the petroleum stockpile," he said. "Finding applications for the known chemicals and identifying and finding applications for the unknown will be an interesting and profitable endeavor for years to come. In our own company, for example, we are still discovering new and interesting materials, in the product stream from an operation that we have been running for more than ten years.

"I think that it is safe to predict, for reasons already mentioned, that the chemical industry will continue to expand at a very rapid rate. At the same time, the petroleum industry will be well able to assume its role as supplier of chemical raw materials. Even if the demand for petroleum chemicals doubles, the tonnage of hydrocarbons required would be somewhat less than 2 percent of the present production of crude oil, which is 6,400,000 barrels a day. Furthermore, the present known crude reserves are the highest in history. Then there are now some 400 refineries scattered over thirty-six states so that we have not only supplies, but distribution of refining facilities as well."

## Liming Materials Transport Exempted from Price Control

Rates and charges for transporting and spreading agricultural liming materials were exempted from price control April 16 by the Office of Price Stabilization, in Amendment 12 to Overriding Regulation 14.

The exemption applied only to the trucking and spreading services and does not apply to sales of agricultural liming materials themselves. Such sales are subject to CPR 77.

OPS reported that 29,000,000 tons of agricultural liming material were produced in the United States in 1950 and, of this total, 23,000,000 tons or 80 percent were purchased either directly or indirectly by the Department of Agriculture. OPS said that the extent of the activity of the department in the agricultural liming materials market will prevent any great fluctuation or undue increases in prices which might otherwise result from decontrolling the rates charged by truckers and spreaders.

## Norwich Elects N. J. Burd

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has elected Norman J. Burd vice-president. Mr. Burd joined the company in 1945 and has served for several years as director of personnel and public relations. In his new post, he will coordinate activities of the production, materials handling and engineering departments. Norwich has also elected John T. Horan secretary and Carlton P. Jones assistant secretary.

## Bradley Heads American Industrial Hygiene Ass'n

William R. Bradley, chief industrial hygienist of American Cyanamid Company, New York, will take office as president of the American Industrial Hygiene Association, April 22, having become president-elect in April, last year. He will preside over the organization's annual meeting in Cincinnati April 22 to 24, when some eighty papers will be presented.

William R. Bradley

Mr. Bradley, who succeeds Dr. Anna M. Baetjer of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, received his B.A. degree from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1929. He took graduate work at the State University of Iowa Medical School from 1929 to 1931, in the graduate school during 1931 and 1932, at Buena Vista College in 1933, and received his M.S. degree from State University of Iowa Graduate College.

He is past president and past secretary of both the Michigan Industrial Hygiene Society and the Metropolitan New York section of the American Industrial Hygiene Association. He is a charter member and has served on the board of directors of the American Industrial Hygiene Association; a member of the American Chemical Society; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the committee on chemistry and toxicology, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America; a member of the subcommittee on atmospheric and industrial health, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; co-chairman in 1951 of the American Industrial Hygiene Association annual meeting. He is the author of numerous publications on toxicology and industrial hygiene.

## Lederle Labs Develops New Anti-Epileptic Drug

A new anti-epileptic compound was described last week before the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at its annual meeting. Dr. Ben King Harned, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., where the new drug was developed, read the paper. According to the report, the drug has shown best results against the grand mal, or grand seizure, type of epilepsy. This drug is generally referred to as "Hibicon," or technically by its full name, "Hibicon" chloroethylphenamide.

Clinical tests at a number of hospitals and research centers were said to have shown that the drug, which is administered orally, is well tolerated, and that it is effective in cases where other established anti-convulsions have failed. Dr. Harned emphasized that "Hibicon" is a new compound, with a chemical nucleus never used before in the treatment of epilepsy. While its full possibilities are not yet known, he said, it has shown great potential in treating several types of epilepsy.

## Bailey Herty Medalist

Alton E. Bailey, president of the American Oil Chemists' Society, and an authority on edible fats and oils, has been chosen by the American Chemical Society's Georgia section to receive the 1952 Herty medal. The award, sponsored by the Chemistry Club of the Georgia State College for Women, is given annually for outstanding contributions to chemistry in the southeast. Mr. Bailey, who is director of research of the HumKo Company, Memphis, Tenn., will receive the medal at the annual Herty Day celebration on the Milledgeville campus of the college on May 3.


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# Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Lack of activity in other than strictly seasonal botanical drugs resulted in a further moderate decline in the index number. The fall was 0.4 point. However, in view of long prevailing ability of dealers to maintain prices in a dull market, it was felt that stability would return to the index at least until such time as new crops at home and abroad begin to affect spot quotations.

Senega root, the price of which broke so sharply in the previous week, developed a degree of stability and further changes will hinge on what prices are set on new crop which should begin to reach the Winnipeg market in June. Jalap root was an item the price for which yielded to the pressure of competition despite the lack of normal stocks of quality bark.

The future of ginseng and goldenseal roots was uncertain since the former cannot be exported in normal quantities and interest in the latter has been submerged for a long time. Arabic sorts were under competitive pressure and prices reached lower levels in some quarters. Ginger root gave signs of strengthening when shipment prices were advanced on all but Nigerian root.

In aromatic botanicals, weakness in cardamom was extended. Lack of trading brought Indian celery seed lower without changing the price of French material. China cassias yielded some of the late advance when buying support disappeared. The lower price of Zanzibar clove on spot was not a sign of any change in the basic strength of clove in all markets.

## Balsams

**Copaiba**—Market undertones continued steady and prices were well maintained last week. Stocks could care for any reasonable expansion in consuming requirements.

**Fir**—Leading suppliers of Canadian balsam were still unable to make spot offerings and were not disposed to name prices for a later delivery. Little balsam was still unsold on spot. Oregon balsam was in dull demand at steady prices.

## Barks

**Cascara Sagrada**—Collection conditions in the Pacific Northwest have not been favorable enough to start many peelers into the back country for the 1952 crop. Unsold portions of the 1951 crop pose no problem at this time. The bark is one year old and should gain in value automatically.

**Cocillana**—Replacement prices at the origin do not encourage replacement buying in quantity at this time. The market was at a standstill pending further developments.

**White Pine**—Stocks will depend mainly on activity in the lumbering trade to the south of this market. Botanical dealers set their stocks of bark as a byproduct of lumbering. Their carry over from 1951 production was said to be conservative in size.

## Beans

**Vanilla**—It was pleasant to report better business in Bourbon beans. During the last two weeks, inquiries from manufacturing consumers increased substantially and sales also gained to an encouraging extent. It appeared as though business last week was much more healthy than it had been at least since January 1 and possibly a bit longer than that. Open quotations were $2.90 to $3.25 per pound but under competitive circumstances a moderate shading of that level took place at times but the market was expected to become much firmer at $2.90 minimum if the recent improvement in business activity shall continue. Mexican whole beans were lower at $4.50 to $5 per pound and conditions were more favorable to buyers than sellers. Cuts remained unchanged at $3.50 to $3.75. Tahiti beans had a narrow market at $2.40 to $2.50.

## Flowers

**Arnica**—Jobbing business alone was reported on spot but absence of a larger interest failed to unsettle the generally firm prices that had prevailed for some time past. Quotations ranged 55c. to 75c. per pound, according to seller and, in some instances, quality.

**Clover Tops**—A gain in collection would be welcomed by some suppliers of the domestic item because such directions found the 1951 crop not entirely adequate. Current demand covered only prompt requirements of a few consumers.

## Gums

**Arabic**—Competition was more aggressive in quarters seeking to turn a slow-moving inventory into ready cash. Sorts on spot were available on the basis of 14½c. to 15c. per pound, although there were still sellers not disposed to do less than 15c. on business of the size average last week.

**Karaya**—Movement was still much less than importers would like and the absence of substantial requirements tended to keep prices soft and often subject to shading by some suppliers. Consumers still traded in a more or less hand-to-mouth basis.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Digitalis**—Seedlings from which the domestic crop will be grown have developed well in the cold frames and cultivators look forward to a liberal planting of high testing material in the not distant future. Meanwhile, all requirements of buyers were satisfied over the range $1.10 to $1.20 per pound.

**Henbane**—No over supply of these leaves existed and most sellers had firm views as to price even though firm orders for quantity lots did not reach the spot market often last week. Undertones were exceptionally steady.

**Laurel**—Complete price stability was suggestive of considerable market strength regardless of the lack of much demand for any variety over the past several weeks. Most suppliers felt that current prices were rock bottom.

**Marjoram**—This was another group notable most for price stability and least for consuming demand. Unless replacement costs shall decline considerably, an even, well maintained spot price position was expected to continue.

**Sweet Basil**—It was strange to find $1.10 per pound quoted for California material on spot while reports from Los Angeles recently made the article available as low as 38c. Meanwhile, imported goods on spot were held at 60c. to 61c. per pound.

## Miscellaneous

**Ergot**—Portugal has no restrictions on the export of ergot to the United States, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Early in March, an embargo on shipments to the U.S., was

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

### *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

*Drugs*

Ginger root, African, spot, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, April steamer, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, spot, 1c. per lb.
April steamer, 2c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Clove, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 5c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

*Drugs*

Ginger root, Nigerian split, April steamer, ½c. per lb.
Gum arabic, sorts, 1c. per lb.
Jalap root, 5c. per lb.

*Other Articles*

Cardamom, bleached, medium, 10c. per lb.
decorticated, Guatemalan, 5c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton-Kwangsi rolls, select, ¼c. per lb.
broken, select, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, hontakas, Japanese, 1c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, spot, ½c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(1930=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 216.8 | 217.2 | 219.8 | 181.9 | 231.0 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

### *Imports Detained by FDA*

**Week Ended April 11**

**New York**

Chillies, 3 lots, 589 bags: live insects.
Ginger root, 68 bags: live insects.
Mace, 2 lots, 37 cases: moldy; contains insect filth.
Paprika, 2 lots, 50 bags: insect filth.

**Philadelphia**

Mustard seed, 2 lots, 95 bags: sweepings (filthy).


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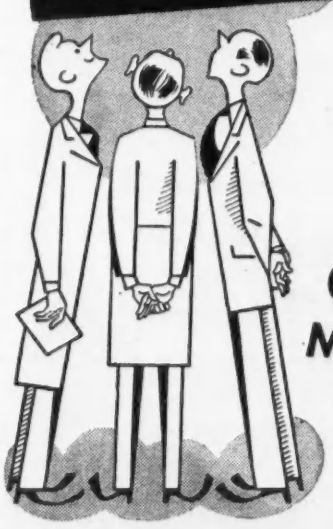

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GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM TRAGACANTH

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EGG YOLK
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wrongly imposed when Portuguese authorities misinterpreted the official order.

It had been the intent of the Portuguese government at that time to divert shipments to the United States, not to curtail them. It was intended to embargo shipments to countries holding membership in the European Payments Union because its foreign exchange was badly out of balance. The original order was modified on March 17 and its provisions permit Portuguese exports to the United States but restricts those to EPU countries to 50 percent of the last year total.

**Tamarind**—Rather substantial quantities were imported recently without causing any break in spot market prices. Stocks had shrunken enough to make replacement welcome.

## Roots

**Black Indian Hemp**—Consumption has not absorbed all of 1951 collection but the carryover was not expected to deter attempts to encourage a fair sized dig this year in the primary market.

**Colombo**—Jobbing business has been large enough to keep quotations well in line with current replacement prices at the origin. Takings were limited to relatively small lots last week and reserves would cover a fair expansion in needs.

**Galangal**—A fair consumption has prevailed but spot stocks, which cannot be readily replaced, have not been drained seriously and prospects favored supplying all consumer requirements for some time to come unless takings should expand sharply.

**Jalap**—Competition reappeared on spot and brought a surprise price development last week. Quotations were shaded to 45c. per pound and whole and 50c. for powder. A range of 10c. governed according to supplier since some quarters did not meet the minimum of local quotations.

**Sarsaparilla**—Inquiries were not numerous and quantities required were usually rather small in size. However, in view of replacement costs, competition in terms of price was held within bounds and open market quotations held unchanged.

**Senega**—The market remained at $2 to $2.15 per pound and seemed likely to remain at that level pending a further development of primary market prices. Arrival of new crop at the origin in June might bring a further change in quotations. Further decline would bring values at the source under the low of last year, which was around $1.85 at the origin last year.

**Turmeric**—Spot Alleppey root dropped to 10c. to 10½c. per pound and root on an April steamer was proposed at 9½c. Other varieties in whatever delivery position lacked change.

## Seeds

**Cardamom**—Further price declines developed in keeping with the rather extended period of weakness and the end of which was not in sight last week. Medium bleached was down to $2.30 to $2.40 per pound. Decorticated seed from Alleppey was reduced to $2.05 to $2.10 but other varieties did not change. Green Alleppey material was reduced to $2 to $2.05 and Ceylon seed was offered at that price, also.

**Celery**—Seed from India was down to the basis of 28c. to 28½c. per pound but quotations on French goods remained at 34c. to 34½c. Demand was for immediate needs only.

**Cumin**—Prices lacked further change in the absence of conditions likely to effect price weakness or strength. Stability was the word last week in a rather dull market.

**Poppy**—For the first time in a rather considerable period, prices showed a degree of stability. Sellers were not disposed to shade further but seemed determined to adhere to values in line with replenishment prices in foreign parts.

**Sesame**—So far as could be learned, quotations on Indian seed were lacking because of an absence of spot stocks. Hulled Nicaragua seed was narrower in range, being 22c. to 29c. as to quality; top quality goods were cheaper. Natural seed from the same origin was shaded to 15c. to 15½c.

## Spices

**Cassia**—Lack of trading brought Canton-Kwangsi rolls a fraction lower at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound and broken select was 17½c. to 18c. Other kinds of cassia lacked change and were more than reasonably stable in price.

**Clove**—Zanzibar spice on spot was sharply higher at 87c. to 88c. per pound and the market was much stronger. Prices at the origins were strong. Madagascars rose to 83c. to 84c.

Madagascar's 1951 crop of cloves amounted to about 1,121 metric tons, according to the Madagascar Agriculture Service, as compared with a crop of 5,730 tons in 1950. The drop in production in 1951 was expected, as the 3-year cycle of the crop usually runs poor, average, and good. The Agriculture Service estimates the 1952 crop (average) at 5,140 tons.

Exports of cloves in the calendar year 1950 totaled 2,590.2 metric tons. In the first 10 months of 1951, exports amounted to 7,011.6 tons, of which 5,735 tons went to British Malaya. The United States ranked second as a market, having taken 564.4 tons.

**Ginger**—The market in general stiffened in price last week, a development which many had recently forecast. Spot African became 18c. to 19c. per pound; April-May steamer, 19c. to 20c. Unbleached Cochin root, April steamer, was up to 19c. to 20c. No. 2 Jamaica, April steamer, higher at 27c. to 28c.; No. 3, spot, up to 25c. to 26c. and higher at 24c. to 25c. for an April steamer. Nigerian root for April despatch was a fraction lower

—Continued on page 76

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# Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

While business was reported to be considerably better than it was earlier in the year, observers in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market stated that it was still somewhat lighter than might be desired. One member of the trade reported that buying for the Easter season was rather disappointing. He was of the opinion that a marked pick up in business may not materialize until late in August. The large inventories built up at the beginning of last year have been gradually dwindling but replacement buying has not been too great thus far. Several important oils grew stronger last week. These included anise, bergamot, geranium, lemongrass and rosemary oils. An advance was also made in the quotation of amyris oils, based on replacement costs. Price declines were reported for angelica root and seed, Puerto Rican bay, cananga, copaiba, lavandin and wormwood oils. Except for lavandin oil, these reductions were made by individual dealers and did not indicate a weakening in the market. The price index advanced sharply by 6.8 points to 201.3, the highest it has been since the start of this year.

Some of the oils have shown recent advances after distressed lots which had glutted the market were sold. This was true in the case of rosemary oil. It has been quite firmly priced at the origin because of the Spanish price floor. However, some dealers had large quantities which they were anxious to sell. They, therefore, offered them at bargain prices. The material was quickly sold and the market returned to a level which reflected the cost at the source. The same was found to be true of bois de rose oil. It has now strengthened a bit and was in good balance of supply and demand. The shipping price for patchouli oil was said to have been advanced. This oil, however, was still in abundance on the spot market and prices did not reflect the prices at primary markets.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Amyris oil, 25c. per lb.
Anise oil, 5c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, natural, $1.05 per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Bourbon, $2 per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 10c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Angelica root oil, $10 per lb.
seed oil, $10 per lb.
Bay oil, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 10c. per lb.
55-60%, 25c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 60c. per lb.
rectified, 40c. per lb.
Copaiba oil, 10c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 20c. per lb.
Wormwood oil, 50c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 201.3 | 194.5 | 184.5 | 132.7 | 229.3 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

## Essential Oils

**Amyris**—There has been some recent firmness displayed in the pricing of this material. It was advanced 25c. per pound last week to range between $1.85 and $2 per pound. Of small importance, the oil was in adequate supply to meet the needs of consumers. The replacement market, however, has shown some strength.

**Angelica**—One dealer was able to offer this high-priced material at a reduction of $10 per pound. This placed the root oil at $110 to $125 a pound and the seed oil at $90 to $110 a pound. The limited quantities available were sufficient for the current demand.

**Anise**—The dwindling of spot stocks and lack of replacements have been reflected in the spot quotations of this oil. It was considerably firmer at $1.70 to $2.20 per pound, an advance of 5c. per pound over the previous quotation. From all indications, the market will probably continue to strengthen, as long as new material is cut off by the embargo on Chinese ports.

**Apricot Kernel**—In some places there has been an advance in the price of this oil. This has extended the price range which stood at 48c. to 70c. per pound. The market was generally steady with sufficient stocks available for all requirements.

**Bay**—A single supplier was able to offer the Puerto Rican oil at a more favorable price last week. This made for a reduction of 10c. per pound in the minimum of 50-55 percent grade to $1.55 and a drop of 25c. in the price of 55-60 percent grade to $1.65 per pound. The market was quiet with limited quantities of oil available but no rush call for it.

**Bergamot**—The lowest quotation reported last week for the Italian oil stood at $15.75 per pound, an advance of $1.05 over the previous minimum. A bit more oil was available at this time but dealers reported shipping prices to be quite high. A report by the Foreign Commerce Weekly stated that he average annual output of oil in Italy was set at 352,726 pounds. The Consortium exports about 95 percent of the production. In 1951, it was estimated that exports amounted to 330,690 pounds.

**Birchtar**—According to members of the trade, this normally quiet material was moving a bit more at present. Stocks were not large but were adequate to cover all inquiries. Prices remained at the recently advanced level of $1.20 per pound for crude oil and $2.35 for rectified.

**Bois de Rose**—There have been definite signs of firmness in this market in recent weeks. The price range now stood at $4.20 to $4.70 per pound and observers expected it to remain stable because of the rigid price floor in Brazil. The excess quantities which flooded the market several months ago have now been disposed of and a stronger market situation was in evidence.

**Cananga**—More favorable prices were offered by one dealer last week. This brought the native oil down to a range of $9.50 to $10.50 per pound and rectified material to $11.50 to $12.50 per pound. While still firm and comparatively high in price, this oil was quite a bit easier than it was throughout most of last year.

**Citronella**—While still extremely soft, there has been a tendency in this market toward greater stability. For the past several weeks there have been no further price declines and it was indicated that the Ceylon market has shown some strength. On spot there remained large quantities of oil readily available to consumers at prices of 75c. to $1.10 a pound for Ceylon and 60c. to $1.10 for Java-type oil.

**Copaiba**—In some places this oil was priced a bit more reasonably at $2.40 per pound, a drop of 10c. from the previous minimum. Elsewhere it was quoted to $4.25 a pound. A fairly good supply was available and a moderate interest was shown by buyers.

**Eucalyptus**—This market was still rather dormant and may be expected to continue thus until late in the summer. There was considerably more ease than was the case in the past few months and offers have come from Australia at favorable quotations. The spot market was steady at $1 to $1.40 per pound for 70-75 percent grade and $1.10 to $1.50 for 80-85 percent material.

**Geranium**—Further strengthening was seen in the price of this oil in the past week. After dipping as low as $12.35 a pound, the Bourbon oil has now moved up to $17 per pound again. Algerian oil was priced at the same level. There was no problem of supply at this time, there being enough material available to cover the needs of consumers and replacements could be obtained when needed.

**Juniper Berry**—This market has been steady for many months. There was a steady supply available both on spot and at the origin. The shipping price remained attractive and quotations on the local market continued unchanged.

**Lavandin**—A noticeable weakening of spot prices occurred last week. The minimum quotation was down 20c. per pound at $2.80 per pound. It has been over a year since the price was at that low level. Supplies on spot were quite abundant and the French sources were willing to offer replacements at a favorable price, according to members of the trade.

**Lemon**—Continuing in its extremely tight position, this oil was actively sought by consumers at this time. There was a very limited quantity of oil available on spot and hardly any replacements, according to the trade. Price quotations for the Californian oil ranged from $5.85 to $6 per pound, depending upon producer. Low priced Messina oil was quite scarce and the higher quality oil was felt to be too expensive in most instances.

**Lemongrass**—The firmness reported from the shipping centers has been reflected in the spot situation where the market quotations were advanced 15c. per pound. The range of prices stood at $1.65 to $2.25 per pound. There was still a good deal of material available to consumers and a fairly active interest was shown.

**Mandarin**—There was only a very small

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4


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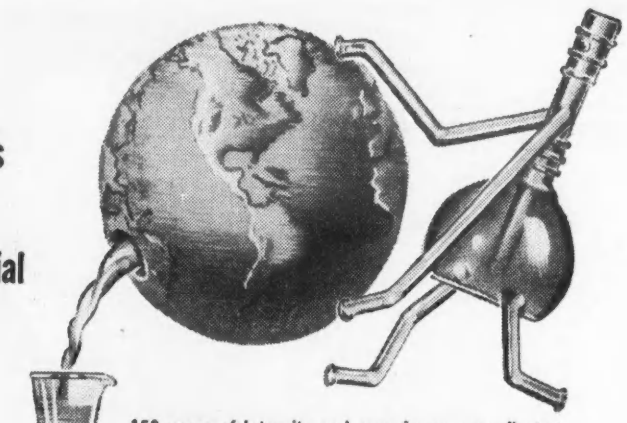

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amount of Italian oil to be found on the spot market and, from all indications, there was not very much still at the origin. Prices for the article ranged from $7 to $8.75 per pound. Oil of Floridian origin was none too plentiful, but there was apparently enough to meet the limited needs of buyers. It was quoted from $4 to $5 per pound.

**Mustard**—Synthetic oil was priced from $1.70 to $1.85 per pound. There was a steady output of the material, providing adequate stocks to meet the demand, which was steady.

**Orange**—Demand has kept up at a high level, as is usual at this time of year. The supply which was quite large at the beginning of the year was presently showing signs of tightening. Dealers held their stocks firmly at $1.75 to $2.75 per pound for Californian oil, according to brand, and $1.75 to $2.25 per pound for oil from Florida. Prices asked by growers and distillers were reported to be quite strong.

**Palmarosa**—This market has remained quite steady at prices of $7 to $8.25 per pound. There were good stocks available both on spot and at the origins and offers of replacements were reported to be easy. A limited interest was shown by users.

**Patchouli**—Reports have been received of a tightening of shipping prices at the origin despite the fact that the spot market continued to be oversupplied with material purchased during the past year when prices were extremely soft. There was still a noticeable lack of interest in this material. Market quotations continued easy at $7.75 to $14.75 per pound.

**Pennyroyal**—Spot supplies of this oil were in good condition and prices were unchanged at $3 to $3.50 per pound. According to the trade, there were good quantities offered at the source at favorable prices. Only a mild demand was reported on the spot market.

**Rosemary**—Quotations for the USP grade of oil was advanced 10c. per pound last week to range between 85c. to $1 per pound. According to observers, there was some fairly heavy purchasing recently. This, it was said, took up a good part of the surplus material which had depressed the spot market. Based on costs for replacements which were held up by the Spanish price floor, the market was expected to remain quite firm.

**Rue**—It has been reported that there was a better demand for this material, which was quoted between $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. Of limited application, the stocks presently held by dealers were sufficient to cover the orders.

**Sage**—Dalmatian oil continued in good supply at prices of $10.25 to $10.75 per pound. Replacements were available and it was believed that there would be enough of this oil to carry the needs of consumers until the next crop falls due. Buying has been moderate. The Spanish oil was unchanged and without special feature. It was priced from 90c. to $2.25 per pound.

**Snakeroot**—This remained a very stable market. Very small quantities were to be found on the spot market, but these were sufficient for the rather limited needs of consumers. The oil was priced from $31 to $40 per pound. The cost of replacing stocks, according to dealers, has risen considerably.

**Wormwood**—While there was not too much of this oil to be found on the spot market, the demand has been light and there was no problem of meeting any order that might be received. One dealer was able to offer the oil at a reduction of 50c. per pound last week. This moved the minimum quotation down to $6 per pound. Other offers ranged from $6.50 to $7.50 per pound.

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Coumarin**—The market was without special feature during the past week. Price quotations remained steady at $2.94 to $3.15 per pound for the NF grade and $3.20 to $3.25 for the powdered material. There were good-sized stocks available and a normal volume of business was done.

**Dimethyl Anthranilate**—There was stability in this market with an adequate supply readily offered by producers and a moderate interest displayed by consumers. Market quotations were unchanged at $5.50 to $5.90 per pound.

**Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde**—Sufficient material was available from producers to cover all inquiries from consumers who did not show any great interest in the item. It was steady in price at $2.25 per pound.

**Hexyl Salicylate**—This market was steady and quiet, according to producers. There were stocks enough to cover the requirements of users. Sales were rather limited at the unchanged market quotation of $1.75 per pound.

**Ionones**—With lemongrass oil now in good supply and recently at more attractive prices, these derivatives have become quite a bit easier than they were during the past year. Production has been facilitated by free raw material supply and the market was quite comfortable. In most places prices were recently reduced and offers were freely made. Alpha ionone could be had at $5.05 to $9.05 per pound, beta at $5.40 to $15 a pound and methyl at $5 to $8.25 a pound. A fairly good interest was shown by consumers.

**Isobornyl Formate**—This new chemical was offered by one producer in good quantities. It was quoted at 80c. per pound in drum quantities. It was stated that the material was for use in formulations requiring pine odor.

**Lauryl Alcohol**—No change occurred in this rather stable market. Production was steadily maintained, providing ample stocks to cover all of the requirements of users. Price quotations remained at $2 to $2.50 per pound.

**Methyl Anthranilate**—Now in ample supply, this material was untroubled. Basic materials were easily obtainable and production could be accomplished without difficulty. Consumer interest was not great, but there was a steady call for the chemical at prices of $2.35 to $2.40 per pound, depending upon quantity. An extra grade was offered at a price range of $2.65 to $4.45 per pound.

**Rhodinol**—The recent reductions in geranium oil prices made it possible for producers of this derivative to build up stocks at prices of $40 to $56 per pound. There were comfortable stocks available to consumers when needed. Geranium oil has again firmed up but the derivative has not yet reflected this change.

**Vanillin**—There has been some relaxation in the extremely tight position of this important aromatic in recent weeks. This was not based particularly on the increase in availability of raw materials, but more on the lack of buying activity. The material was still far from abundant. Lignin and guaiacol vanillin was quoted at $3 to $3.15 a pound. The more scarce eugenol derivative was priced from $5.50 to $7.25 per pound.

## Botanical Drugs

*—Continued from page 74*

at 14c. to 14½c. all but two spot quotations were unchanged.

**Pepper**—Activity returned to the black pepper market and brought sales around $1.10 per pound for spot goods. Shipment positions were also raised. White pepper on spot extended its decline to $1.85 per pound.

Prices in India did not find much favor here, especially in view of some conditions which were felt to be bearish on prices for the more distant future shipments. Much of March arrivals did not go into reporting warehouses which, as of April 1, held less than 100 tons. Some pepper from three named steamers is apt to go into warehouse and reserves were expected to increase. Disposal of current arrivals may take some time and it was not certain that India could maintain prices without buying from the United States. Counted as bearish also was the narrowed spread between prices on Lampong and Malabar pepper. With the main crop coming in August-September, Indonesian shippers may be willing to part with some of the small January-February production. Another bearish influence was the fact that a period of low consumption—May and June—is not far away and the nearing of the monsoon season in India could cause sellers there to get rid of a part of their stocks.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.05 per pound; April shipment, $1.04; May shipment, 98c.; and June shipment, 96c

### *Glass Container Shipments: Feb.*

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during February were 5,154,989, as compared with January's revised figure of 5,171,627, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,013,355 in February, compared with 1,166,843 in January; chemicals, 586,166 in February, compared with 588,994 in January, and toiletries, 479,959 in February, compared with 525,765 in January.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during February were 2,897,574, compared with January's revised figure of 3,313,775. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 333,323 in February, against 350,353 in January; chemicals, 106,540 in February, against 89,766 in January, and toiletries, 135,368 in February, against 117,691 in January.

## Packaging Institute Releases 2 New Closure Liner Tests

Two new methods of testing the liners of screw-cap closures for ability to restrain leakage of moisture, either in or out, and for testing the compatibility of a closure liner with the contents of a package have been announced by Dr. John C. Bird, Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., chairman of the Packaging Institute's committee on drugs and pharmaceuticals. Both methods, issued by the Packaging Institute in printed form, were developed by a task group of the drug and pharmaceutical committee, headed by Carl B. Burnside of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

One of the test methods, designated as "PI Closures 1t-51," is a quantitative method of measuring the passage of water vapor through the liner of a tightly closed container. The other test, designated as "PI Closures 2t-51," is a qualitative test to determine the compatibility of the materials, from which a screw-cap liner is fabricated, with the contents of the package. These two new tests are part of the thirty-six test methods issued by the Packaging Institute, 342 Madison avenue, New York. Copies are available at 25 cents per test.

## Bjorksten Radiochemicals Established in Madison, Wisc.

Bjorksten Radiochemicals Division has been formed by Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wisc. The division will be housed in specially constructed facilities in Madison and will be in charge of Dr. Howard L. Gottlieb, who recently returned from studies at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

### Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Advertising Club Organized

Advertising directors of pharmaceutical and related concerns in the Philadelphia and surrounding area have formed the Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Advertising Club. Those who are in direct charge of the preparation of pharmaceutical advertising in medical and lay publications are eligible for membership. The group will meet once a month to discuss advertising problems relating to the pharmaceutical industry.

The club's sponsors indicate that the keynote of the group's activities will be informality; that is, there will be no officers. Each month one of the members will plan the program which will be devoted to the discussion of industry advertising.

Among those who attended the first two meetings of the club are:—Seldon Whitaker, J. Bishop & Co.; Robert Durst, jr., S. F. Durst & Co.; Laurence S. Whyte, J. B. Lippincott Company; John Hogan, McNeil Laboratories; H. H. Fehr, Mulford Colloid Laboratories; Joseph Shore, A. J. Parker Company; William G. Burns, Raymer Pharmacal Company; Tobias Wagner, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories; R. Lohrberg, Henry K. Wampole & Company; Paul Robinson, Sharp & Dohme, Inc.; Robert Neal, National Drug Company, and A. Douglass Brewer, Wyeth, Inc.


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# Chats about Finishes

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*by*
FRANK G. OSWALD
*Asst. Director of Sales*
*Hercules' Synthetics Department*

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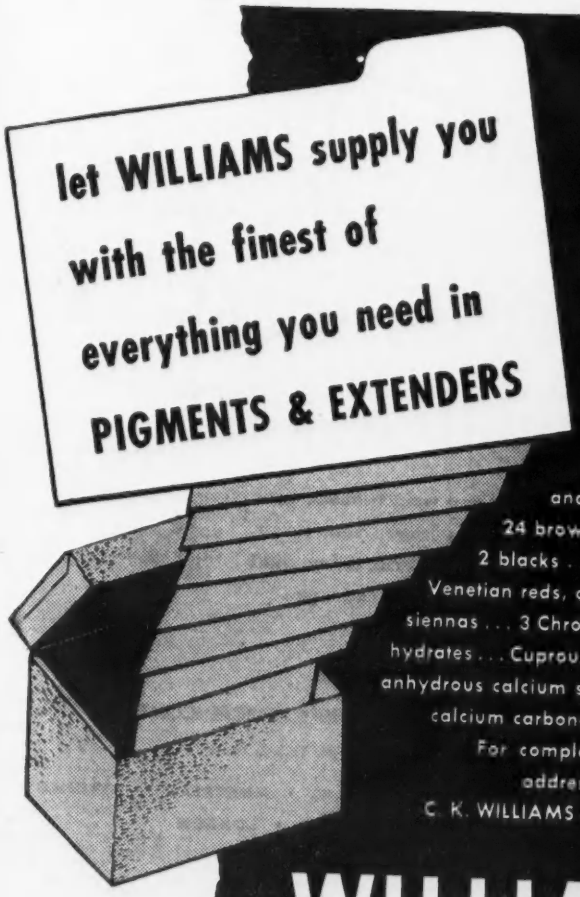

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# Protective Coatings Materials

Several of the tungstated colors, on which some producers had already gone up in price, were advanced in other quarters last week. Gum and wood rosin types of ester gum were reduced. Three orange grades of shellac and both bleached types took a downward turn. Vermilion red showed a decline.

Gold bronze powder was unchanged and moving in good volume. Among the cadmium colors, the yellows were easily available and the reds fairly available. Metallic lead paste continued to show the downward trend that had been evident for several months.

Mica was largely unchanged. Supply was up to the requirements of the consumers and demand was called reasonably good. Alkyd resins were in pretty good call, although not exactly strong. Ethylcellulose held fairly stable as far as consuming interest was concerned and supply was strong enough to handle requirements. Maleic resins were in a fair position on demand. There was not a great deal of activity in methylcellulose, and the demand was characterized as routine. Regular methyl abietate was a little easier on call, although still fairly good, while the hydrogenated was at a good level, but somewhat lower on demand than it had been six months ago. Producers of phenolic resins were having no trouble filling customer requirements.

Natural gums were still on the slow side, although one source reported that there seemed to be more interest recently. The market for acetyltributyl, acetyltriethyl, tributyl and triethyl citrates was active. This is the season when consumers must stock up on material, and, although a little late in starting, consumer demand was now at a good level. Consumption was reported running from normal to good for tributyl, tricresyl, triethyl and triphenyl phosphates. Supply was satisfactory except for a little tightness in the coaltar tricresyl.

## Prime Pigments

**Aluminum Paste, Powder**—Production, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 1,748,000 pounds in February, as compared to 1,635,000 in the previous month. In February a year ago production stood at 1,489,000 pounds. The January-February total for this year was 3,383,000 pounds, compared to 3,011,000 pounds for the similar period last year.

**Bronze Powder, Gold**—Demand was unchanged and was holding up at a good level. Supply was reported equal to demand and there were no changes reported in the price structure.

**Cadmium Colors**—The yellows were easily available. The reds were fairly available, and while the darker shades were harder to come by it was reported that the demand for them was not overwhelming. The overall requirements for the colors was not high and prices were reported to be holding at their previously established levels.

**Lead Paste, Metallic**—Demand was called weak. It was said that this item had shown an easier tendency on demand in the last several months along with many other materials in the protective coatings market. Government orders, too, have been falling off, it was reported. Supply was termed plentiful. Prices held at 36½c. for lots of 20,000 to 40,000 pounds; 37c. for lots of 10,000 to 20,000 pounds; 37½c. for lots of 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, and 38c. for lots of 200 to 2,000 pounds.

**Titanium Dioxide**—Demand was running along at an unchanged rate and the supply was in a good position. Prices were holding.

**Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver**—The easing in quicksilver was reflected by a 4c. drop in this material, causing the price to settle at $3.75. Demand was fair and supply excellent.

**Tungstated Colors**—Some producers went up on price some time ago, but it was not until last week that others advanced their quotations. Red rhodamine became $5.79 to $5.80, an advance of 69c. Green marine toner moved to $5.67, an advance of 67c. Blue victoria toner advanced to $4.80 to $4.82, an increase of 55c, and blue methylviolet toner settled at $3.50 to $3.52, an increase of 40c.

Demand at present is under restriction to ink makers only. Supply, it was pointed out, can only be as good as the government allowances of raw materials will permit it to be.

## Market Trends

**Prices Advanced**

Blue, methyl violet toner, tungstated, 40c. per lb.
victoria toner, tungstated, 55c. per lb.
Green, marine toner, tungstated, 67c. per lb.
Red, rhodamine, tungstated, 69c. per lb.

**Prices Reduced**

Gum, ester, gum rosin type, ½c. per lb.
wood rosin type, 1c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 4c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon No. 2, superfine, TN, 3c. per lb.
bleached, bonedry and refined, 1c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100—August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 215.3 | 215.3 | 215.3 | 173.7 | 212.8 |

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

## Fillers and Extenders

**Mica**—There was no particular change reported in the market. Supply was sufficient to take care of the requirements of the trade and the demand was holding up to levels that were characterized as reasonably good. Prices continued at previously established levels.

## Synthetic Resins

**Alkyds**—Demand was at a pretty good level, although it was not what could be called exactly strong. There was no trouble with supply keeping up to it.

**Ethylcellulose**—Demand was reasonably stable, as it had been for some time. It was pointed out that there was always the possibility of additional military requirements, although when and if that should come about was not something that could be foretold with much accuracy. Supply was strong enough to take care of the market and there were no changes reported in the price structure.

**Gum, Ester**—Wood rosin type was moved down 1c. last week, establishing it at 15c. in carloads and gum rosin type came down ½c., making it 15½c. Demand was said to be running at fairly good levels, and there was a reported improvement over the comparable time a month ago. Supply was plentiful.

**Maleics**—Demand was running along at what was characterized as a fair rate. Supply was strong enough to take care of the present market requirements comfortably.

**Methylcellulose**—There was not a great amount of activity reported. Demand was said to be largely routine. It was stated that there was a pretty good inquiry for bulk laxative use at this time, but that had not developed into anything big as yet. Use in thickeners and cosmetics was still holding up well. Supply was reported at very good levels and the price structure was holding.

**Methyl Abietate**—The regular was a little easier on demand, although it was called fairly good, and there were still big users. The easing began to be noticed some nine months ago. Supply was ample for current requirements. The carload price was unchanged at 19½c. and the less carload price at 20c. Demand for the hydrogenated was still good although in the last six months it had fallen off perhaps 15 to 20 percent. Supply was termed excellent. The price in carloads was unchanged at 20c. and in less carloads at 20½c.

**Phenolics**—Producers were having no difficulty in filling the wants of their consumers. The demand was holding pretty much to the fair levels that had been evident for some weeks.

**Polystyrene**—Demand was called pretty good, although one producer said its entire production was not committed. The moulding industry was reported to be quite active and was asking for good amounts of material. Supply was sufficiently strong to take care of the normal requirements of the market. The price structure was unchanged.

## Natural Resins

Demand for gums, according to one source, was on the quiet side, although another reported that there appeared to be more activity lately. Part of this was attributed to the coming of spring weather and part of it to the fact that consumers had been holding off for some time and therefore needed to replenish their stocks.

Much of the ordering was still in terms of small shipments, although it was said that some were for fair-sized amounts and that there was also some ordering ahead

*For Late Market Developments, See Page 4*

*Fits into your picture...*

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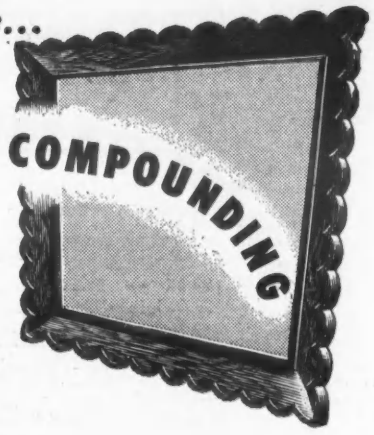

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANAREZ 3-210 | 9 | 200-220 | 230 | 0-1 |
| PANAREZ 6-210 | 11 | 200-220 | 170 | 0-1 |
| PANAREZ 12-210 | 16 | 200-220 | 60 | 0-1 |

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Warehouse Stocks at Strategic Points

being done. Supplies in the hands of importers were not particularly heavy and it was said that small scale ordering by consumers might be a dangerous thing if demand should pick up abruptly, thus putting an additional strain on stocks in this country.

**Shellac**—Reductions were noted in three of the orange grades last week, with only lemon No. 1 holding to its former price. Lemon No. 2, superfine and TN came down 3c. This put No. 2 at 34c. to 40c., superfine at 32c. to 36c. and TN at 30c. to 34c. Bleached bonedry and refined were lower also, with the reduction amounting to 1c. This put bonedry, in bags, 1,500 pound lots, at 51c.; in barrels at 52c. and in kegs at 54c. Refined prices were 10c. higher.

Some houses called demand for the orange grades slow, but others said it was fair, although spotty. Most of the buying was in small lots. One source said that because of recent declines consumers thought there might be even lower prices. The India market was soft, partly because of new crop influences and partly because of general conditions on the commodity markets in that country. The new crop, due about the end of this month, is reported fairly good. The bleached grades were at a better level of demand on the New York market than the orange grades.

## Naval Stores

**Rosin, Gum**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | Fri. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | ... | 7.15T | ... | ... | ... |
| D | ... | 7.15T | ... | ... | ... |
| E | ... | 7.15T | ... | ... | ... |
| F | ... | 7.15T | ... | ... | 7.50D |
| G | ... | 7.15T | ... | 7.35B | 7.50D |
| H | ... | 7.15T | ... | ... | 7.50D |
| I | ... | 7.15T | ... | ... | ... |
| K | 7.47B | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M | ... | ... | ... | 7.35B | ... |
| N | ... | ... | ... | 7.35B | 7.42B |
| WG | ... | ... | ... | 7.63D | 7.50B |
| WW, X | ... | 7.64D | ... | 7.50B | 7.55-7.70D,B |
| | | 7.50B | ... | ... | |

Sales, USDA

| 1C | 337D | 330D | 172D | 747D |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| G* | ... | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| H | ... | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| I | ... | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| K | ... | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| M | ... | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| N | ... | 7.50 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sales | | .84 | ... | ... | ... |
| Receipts | | 159 | 118 | 110 | ... |
| Shipments | | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Stocks | | 10,964 | 11,078 | 11,188 | 11,188 |

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B—N, $8.50; WG, $8.53; WW, X, $8.65.

**Rosin, Wood**

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FF | ... | ... | 6.50D | ... | 6.50D |

**Turpentine, Gum**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price | ... | .52T | .53T | ... | .52½T |
| Sales | ... | 6,000 gals. | ... | ... | ... |

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price, gal* | ... | .51 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sales | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... |
| Recpts. | ... | 255 | 104 | ... | 5 |
| Shpmts. | ... | 233 | 3 | 91 | 114 |
| Stocks | ... | 2,717 | 2,818 | 2,727 | 2,618 |

New York, Thursday, per gal, 7 lbs., tankcars, .61; l.c.l., .73.

**Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled**

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| .48T | .49T | .48T | .49T |

* No market, Holiday.
D—Drums. T—Tankcars. B—Bags. C—Carlot.

## Lacquer Materials

**Citrates**—The market was firm and active for acetyltributyl, acetyltriethyl, tributyl and triethyl. This is the season when consumers must stock up on material and it was said that they were now laying in good amounts of supply. March and April is normally the big buying period. The season was a little slow in starting in March but during April it has been very active. Business was reported at better levels than it was during 1951. Improved producing capacity was boosting the supply and it was said that the requirements of the market could be accommodated comfortably.

**Tributyl Phosphate**—Demand was run-

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ning along at normal levels for this item, which is naturally a small mover, finding its use in de-foaming operations. Supply was ample to handle customer requirements. Prices were unchanged at 53½c. in carloads, 64½c. in less than carloads, and 68½c. in smaller lots.

**Tricresyl Phosphate**—Demand held at a pretty good level. It was said that the current month had shown considerable improvement. New uses, chiefly for the petroleum type, were said to be just starting and the initial quantities required were reported to look good from a producer's viewpoint. There was a little tightness in supply of the coaltar type although the availability of the petroleum type was termed "not too bad." Prices of both types were unchanged at 36¾c. in carloads, 37¾c. in less than carloads and 35c. in tankcars.

**Triethyl Phosphate**—This is the insecticide season and since the item finds its chief use in insecticides, demand at the present time was at a good and improved level. There was enough material available to handle consumer requirements comfortably. The carload price was still 38c. and less carloads were unchanged at 39c. and tankcars at 37c.

**Triphenyl Phosphate** — Demand was holding at normal levels and has been pretty much unchanged for the last six months. Supply was high enough to make the filling of orders no particular problem. The carload price was unchanged at 37c. and less carloads were still 38c.

## Miscellaneous Materials

**Abietic Acid**—Demand for the commercial grade was poor, it was said, as it has been for some time. There was no trouble with supply. The price held at 12c. in carloads and .1390c. in less than carloads. Crystalline demand was called normal, with no evidence of any falling off recently. Supply was strong enough to take care of the market comfortably. The price for carload quantities was unchanged at 6½c. and for less carload amounts at 7c. to 7½c.

**Asbestos**—Demand was running along at a good pitch. The long fibers were scarce and it was said that they would probably continue to be scarce for the balance of the year. The shorts were more plentiful, and consumers could get all they wanted. Asbestos was, of course, in a quieter season than it is during the fall. There were no changes reported in the price structure.

**Casein**—Prices held on Argentine and domestic during the week. Demand for Argentine was slow, with most of the orders small. One source said purchasers thought prices might go even lower than they are now. Rennet, from various sources, was in sluggish demand, too. A fair demand was reported for domestic. There had been some pickup lately, although it still could not be determined how long this would continue.

Supplies of Dutch and Danish were not large. Argentine was available in sufficient amounts. French producers, it was said, did not find present price levels attractive. New Zealand material was available in ample amounts and prices were reported maintained.

Domestic dry casein production for February at 580,000 pounds was, except for 1946, the smallest for the month in twenty nine years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Output was 58 percent lower than a year earlier and 56 percent less than the five-year February average. During the first two months of 1952, production totaled 1,240,000 pounds, a decline of 52 percent from both the same months a year earlier and the five-year average for the two-month period. Manufacturers' stocks continued at a high level. Holdings of 3,750,000 pounds at the end of February were the highest for the date since 1944—113 percent higher than a year earlier and 72 percent more than the 1946-50 average.

**Chlorinated Rubber**—Demand was called pretty good. There was no scare buying any more but the product continued to move at a normal rate. Supply was reported to be very good and the price was unchanged. The 5, 10 and 20 centipoises was quoted at 58c. in carloads, and 59c. to 60c. in less than carloads. The 125 to 1,000 centipoises held at 60c. in carloads and 61c. to 62c. in less than carloads.

**Lecithin**—The market was without any particular change during the past week. Demand was reported to be running from fair to good levels, with no particular call from new or unusual sources. Supply was adequate for consumer requirements and prices were holding at previously established levels. Bleached was listed at 16c. to 18c. in carloads and 17c. to 19c. in less than carloads. Unbleached was at 15c. to 17c. in carloads and 16c. to 18c. in less than carloads.

## Marbon Corp. Develops New Paint Chips, Resin

Marbon Corporation, an affiliate of Borg-Warner Corporation, Gary, Ind., has announced the development of "9200" paint chips and "9200" paint resin. The chips are said to be particularly suitable for small manufacturers who desire easier preparation for a wide variety of finishes. Designed for larger manufacturers, "9200" paint resin is described by Marbon as having wider compatibility with paint resins, plasticizers and extenders, and, in addition, is said to offer greater resistance to acids and alkalies. Both "9200" paint chips and "9200" paint resins are recommended for use in traffic, stucco, concrete paints, acid-resistant enamels, industrial aluminum finishes and plaster wall sealers.

### *Trade Briefs*

**Highside Chemicals Company,** Clifton, N. J., has developed a new coating, "Leak Lock," which, it is claimed, will not crack.

**George W. Gleasner** has been named general chairman of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce's annual Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up campaign.


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## Plaskon Division Announces New Paper Treating Resin

A new resin which is reported to impart greater wet-strength to paper than any other product of its type has been announced by the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. The new resin, designated "Plaskon Aminoplast 348-11L," has shown significant improvements over both urea and melamine-formaldehyde types of wet-strength resins now in commercial use, according to the company.

Laboratory tests and production runs in leading papermaking plants have shown that the new aminoplast resin delivers up to 33 percent more wet tensile strength than equal amounts of urea resins. The new product also is readily soluble, even in ice water, and may be added by any of the standard methods for introducing wet-strength resins into the papermaking operation. It may be diluted for use, but can be added as it is received by the papermaker with no mixing operation required, the producer states.

## Monsanto Opens 3 Offices, Makes Personnel Changes

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced the opening of three new branch sales offices by its western division, as well as one transfer and one appointment in its plastics division.

The new branch offices, part of the division's expanded sales program for its "Rez" resin-based surface coatings and sealers, are at Dallas, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Cleveland, Ohio. Initial sales representatives at the office are Joseph W. Schinzing, jr., Joseph Phalon and Edward Kuntz, respectively.

Howard A. Gray, research group leader with the Merrimac division, has been transferred to the vinyl chloride resins technical sales group of the plastics division in Springfield, Mass. William W. Leichman has been appointed adhesives sales representative for the North Carolina and Virginia area of the plastics division.

## Smith Chemical Fetes Janon

Smith Chemical & Color Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently honored Samuel G. Janon, manager, on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company. Casper Smith, president, presented gold wrist watches to both Mr. and Mrs. Janon.

At the same time, Mr. Smith announced the appointment of Eugene Z. Smith as head of the company's export department and Howard Greenwald as head of the special materials department.

## CDIC Paint Technicians Hear Redd on 'Kneadmaster'

Oliver Redd of the Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, was guest speaker at the April 14 dinner of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in Dayton. His topic was the "Kneadmaster."

Mr. Redd covered disperson of pigments with regard to type of pigments and vehicle and the work to be done in dispersion, whether it be disintegrating, dispersion, or wetting. He explained the limitation and advantage of the Kneader Dispersion and gave formulas and examples of this type equipment.

The annual golf meeting of the CDIC club will be held June 9, at a place to be announced in the near future.

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## Paint Industry Not 'Adjunct' To Building Industry: Dabney

The American paint industry, whose rapidly-growing sales volume has put it in the billion-dollar class, today stands on its own feet and should no longer be classified in financial circles as an "adjunct" to the building industry, William C. Dabney, president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, told members of the New York Society of Security Analysts April 17.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting in New York, Mr. Dabney pointed out that gross sales by more than 1,300 paint manufacturers had soared 206.3 percent since 1940, representing an increase of from $443,000,000 to $1,357,000,000 as of 1951. Devoe, he added, outstripped the industry average with an increase of 276.9 percent.

The speaker, whose company will begin its 200th anniversary celebration next year, asserted that the paint industry had outgrown its role as a part of the construction industry by virtue of the fact that only "a small percent" of total sales stemmed from new construction. The overwhelming volume of purchases from the paint industry's "trade sales" or "canned goods" divisions were made by home owners who, for the first time in 1950, outnumbered renters in the United States.

## Minn. Mining Names Mgrs. For Three Tape Divisions

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company has announced the appointments of three general managers to head tape divisions. C. C. Smith, former general sales manager of the tape division, will head the cellophane tape division. William E. Zimmerman has become general manager of industrial tapes and Bernard W. Lueck has assumed a similar post in the masking tapes division.

Mr. Smith has been with the company since 1928 and became general sales manager of the tape division in 1949. Mr. Zimmerman joined the firm in 1938 and two years ago was made sales manager for general line tapes. Mr. Lueck, merchandising manager of the paper tape division since 1948, has been with the organization since 1935.

## N.Y. Paint Technicians To Hear Cranmer May 1

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next dinner meeting May 1 at 6:30 p.m. at the Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. Guest speaker will be W. W. Cranmer, of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, who will discuss "The Navy Looks at Maintenance Painting." Election of new club officers will also take place at this meeting.

## New England Paint Club Meets Tonight in Boston

The New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold a combination sports night and father-and-sons at its meeting this evening in the Statler hotel, Boston. Refreshments will be served at 5:30 p.m. followed by dinner and an entertainment program that includes a number of figures from the sports world.

## Monsanto Canada Signs Pact

Barringham Rubber & Plastics Company, Ltd., of Oakville, Ontario, has concluded an arrangement with Monsanto Canada, Ltd., for the supply of "Ultron" vinyl chloride resins, it has been announced by E. D. Barringham, president. In addition to supplying the resins for "Ultron" plastics, Monsanto will provide technical assistance for the development of new products in the vinyl field.

## *Trade Briefs*

**William J. McNeil** has joined the research and development department of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, as a chemical engineer in the pigments applications group.

**New York University's** College of Engineering, New York 53, has issued a new twelve-page booklet, "Platy Pigments in Paint Systems," which is available at 25 cents from Vern W. Palen of its bureau of public information.


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# Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trend of oils and fats market continued downward last week. Quiet demand combined with heavy liquidation in the futures market resulted in lower prices for most of oils on the list. The decline was led by weakness in cottonseed and soybean oil, which reached new lows for the season. This affected other edible oils, which declined from ¼ cent to ¾ cent per pound. Offerings were liberal and only light trading took place at the lower levels. Lard also reached new lows for the season. Coconut oil was reduced fractionally with babassu and copra. Price index declined 3.0 points.

Industrial oils also developed a weaker tone. Cod oil was inactive for prompt delivery and off at least 1 cent per pound, reflecting curtailed tanning operations. Oiticica oil was reduced sharply as was safflower oil, reflecting the weakness in linseed oil, which was available at price concessions for sizable quantities. Inquiry for tung oil slackened and prices were cut fractionally with no takers. Refined fish oils also were easy and could have been shaded materially on firm bids for carlots. Palm oil was firmer, under moderate improvement in the demand for prompt delivery.

Improved export demand for the high grades of tallow and greases stiffened this market. Domestic demand, however, continued quiet. Quotations were steadier and offerings curtailed.

The prediction of substantial carryover stocks of oils and fats at the end of the current crop year, September 30 by the Department of Agriculture had a bearish influence on the market. The department stated that this year's stocks might go above the 1937-41 average of 861,000,000 pounds. Total production for the current marketing year is estimated by the department at 9,200,000,000 pounds added to the carryover from last year, total supplies for all uses this year are about 9,800,000,000 pounds.

## Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures rallied slightly, after registering new lows for the season. The market continued unsettled, reflecting slow consuming demand and liberal stocks of most edible vegetable oils. Prediction by the Department of Agriculture of a heavy carryover of oils and fats at the end of the current year had a bearish influence on the market. Liquidation was liberal, chiefly speculative. Trade interests absorbed May and July on a scale downward, against sales of September forward deliveries. Market was mixed and nervous and readily influenced by allied market. Lard also reached new lows for the season.

Crude oil was easier and declined 5/8c. per pound. Trading was limited and market was a nominal affair. In the Southeast and Valley quotations were nominal at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Light sales took place in Texas at 10c. per pound, tankcars.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 18 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 921 | 13.05 | 12.42 | 12.42S |
| July | 932 | 13.36 | 12.67 | 12.71S |
| September | 867 | 13.73 | 12.98 | 13.04S |
| October | 477 | 13.87 | 13.08 | 13.15S |
| December | 255 | 13.96 | 13.36 | 13.35S |
| January | 1 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.40B |
| March | 73 | 13.95 | 13.56 | 13.02S |

Total sales, 3,526 tankcars.

*Memphis.*—Business light. Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, mills. Crude soybean oil steady at 9c. per pound, same basis. Cottonseed and soybean meals and cottonseed hulls in very light supply. Demand fair, with mills not offering and resellers about cleaned up.

## Linseed Oil

There was no improvement in the slow demand last week. Market was weaker as lower bids could have further shaded asking prices for carlot business. Trade reports were current that price concessions of 1 cent were available in some quarters. Consumers showed practically no interest in replacements for prompt or later requirements, though withdrawls of oil against former contracts were heavier than heretofore. Raw oil was merely nominal at 16.70c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, prompt and forward delivery.

*Minneapolis.*—Linseed oil buyers held to the sidelines last week as weakness prevailed in the fats and oils markets. There was a little replacement buying for nearby requirements but nothing in the way of large bookings, crushers reported. They noted a better interest for August-December position. Shipping directions were spotty and rather hard to get. The open schedule on raw linseed oil for warehouse basing was unchanged at 16c. to 16.2c. per pound, in tankcars, zone 1, although sales were being made at discounts.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1951-52 | 1950-51 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 6,600,000 | 12,780,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 263,820,000 | 329,060,000 |

**Flaxseed**—Market was featureless. Trading was light and spotty. Prices fluctuated narrowly and remained steady.

*Minneapolis.*—There was little change in the flaxseed picture last week except for the fact that crushers advanced their buying basis on cash flax 1c. a bushel. Offerings of seed were extremely light, with the supply coming largely from elevator storage. Offerings from the country were virtually nil. Buyers bought only about 14 cars of flaxseed in the spot cash market, in addition to trucklot purchases of about 2,000 bushels. Bookings on a to-arrive basis amounted to 10 cars and 18,000 bushels in trucklots. There was no feature to the market and cash seed sold anywhere from $3.91 to near the $4-a-bushel mark. Receipts of cars as compared with 90 cars in the preceding week and 183 cars in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled only 1,700 bushels (one car) as compared with 8 cars in the previous week and 145 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

| | Receipts 1951-52 | Receipts 1950-51 | Shipments 1951-52 | Shipments 1950-51 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past week | 112,900 | 363,800 | 1,700 | 292,400 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 19,557,800 | 23,296,600 | 4,079,000 | 4,482,700 |

## Other Vegetable Oils

**Babassu** — Lower coconut oil affected this oil and quotations dropped 1c. per pound. Tankcars, were quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, New York basis.

**Castor Dehydrated**—Consuming demand was confined to actual needs. Quotations were without change for all grades.

**Coconut**—Crude oil inactive and easier, declining 1c. per pound. Market was merely nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 8⅝c., tankcars, New York.

**Copra**—Shipments were unsettled and declined $10 per ton. Market was dull and nominal at $120 per short ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast.

**Corn**—Weakness in competing oils further unsettled this market. Crude sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills, off ½c. Refined also was slow and lower at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

**Cottonseed Refined**—Lower crude and increased offerings dropped quotations ½c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 14c. per pound, New York delivery.

**Oiticica**—Increased offerings and continued quiet demand, resulted in a decline of 1½c. per pound. Refined oil was offered at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Buying interest at the lower level was inactive. Drums ranged from 26c. to 26½c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

**Olive**—Business was light and spotty. Edible oil was unchanged, ranging from $2.10 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, depending upon quantity. Olive foots were featureless and nominal at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

**Palm** — This market was firmer and quotations were up fractionally. Clarified

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

## *Market Trends*

**Prices Advanced**

Carnauba wax, No. 3 crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.

**Prices Reduced**

Babassu oil, 1c. per lb.
Beeswax, Afr., crude, 2c. to 4c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, 1c. per lb.
New York, 1c. per lb.
Cod oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10. per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, 5/8c. per lb.
refined, 5/8c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1½c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
stearine, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 5/8c. per lb.
refined, 5/8c. per lb.
Rice bran oil, ½c. per lb.
Safflower oil, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined alkali, ¼c. per lb.
clarif., ¼c. per lb.
salad, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

**Comparative Price Indexes**

(100=August 1, 1914)

| Last week | Prev. week | Last month | July 1, 1950 | April 20, 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118.9 | 122.1 | 133.4 | 117.3 | 219.5 |

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

was raised to 12c. per pound, drums and 10c. tankcars, prompt delivery. Crude futures were quoted at 8¾c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f., New York.

**Peanut** — Trading in crude was fairly active at a decline of ¼c. per pound. Sales were reported down to 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April forward shipment. Refined oil was reduced to 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York. The government released peanuts for about 74 tankcars of oil last week.

Final dates for delivery of excess quota peanuts by farmers to avoid payment of the marketing penalty were set by the Secretary of Agriculture at May 15, 1952 for Valencia type peanuts and July 31 for Virginia, runner and Spanish types.

**Rapeseed**—There was little doing last week. Refined remained nominal at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

**Safflower**—Market was easier, reflecting the drop in competing oils. Prices were cut 1½c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 15c. per pound, works and 16c. drums, carlots, same basis.

**Soybean** — Trend of prices continued downward registering new season's lows. Crude dropped to 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, April-May shipment. Trading was limited at the low levels. July-September shipment was nominal at 9c., same basis. Refined salad oil continued quiet and quoted at 11⅝c. per pound. tankcars, New York. Alkali refined and clarified was off ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted 11¾c. and 11c. per pound, respectively, New York basis.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 18 follow:—

| | Sales | Cents per pound High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 52 | 9.50 | 8.96 | 8.95@ 9.00 |
| July | 78 | 9.60 | 9.00 | 9.05S |
| September | 131 | 9.85 | 9.10 | 9.15@ 9.20 |
| October | 35 | 9.54 | 9.30 | 9.20@ 9.30 |
| December | 7 | 9.95 | 9.49 | 9.49S |

Total sales, 303 contracts.

**Tung**—This market was unsettled with other drying oils. Prices were off fractionally. Consuming inquiry slackened. Tankcars were offered at 39¼c. per pound, New York prompt delivery. Drums also were lower at 40¾c. per pound, carlots and to 41½c. for smaller quantities.

## Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

*Los Angeles.*—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, AA, 30½c. per pound; No. 3, 30¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 37.10c. per pound, l.c.l.; dehydrated, unbodied, 35.60c. per pound, l.c.l. Coconut, crude, 7¾c. per pound. Corn, crude, 11¼c. per pound; Refined, 14½c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 10c. per pound, Texas; 10¼c. per pound Valley, nominal; refined, 14½c. per pound. Linseed, 16.2c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 12½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills; refined, 15½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 9c. per pound, midwest; refined, 12.15c. per pound. Tung, 39¼c. per pound, New York.

## Fats and Greases

**Greases**—Improved inquiry for export created a firmer tone in this market. Exporters were bidding at current levels, but offerings were scarce. Domestic users however showed little interest in replacements. Prices were unchanged, but steadier than heretofore. Choice white was nominal at 5⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4c.; house, 3¾c., and brown, 3½c., same basis.

**Lard**—Futures continued weak and prices declined to new season's lows. Business was slow and market unsettled. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 11c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Stocks of lard in the United States totaled 68,702,000 pounds, April 1, against 53,492,000 pounds, March 1; 78,352,000 pounds, April 1, 1951, and 5-year average of 112,145,000 pounds.

**Tallow**—Export inquiry was more active, chiefly for the better grades and the market developed a steadier tone. Offerings also were materially curtailed. Domestic buyers, were still out of the market. Quotations were unchanged, but firmer. Fancy was quoted at 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5c.; special, 4¾c., and No. 1, 4⅜c.

## Animal Oils

Quiet demand and ample stocks continued to keep this market unsettled. Grease oils were inactive offered freely at unchanged prices, which were easy. Interest in neatsfoot oil continued quiet. Recent declines has not improved slow demand. Oleo oil was weaker and off ½c. Trading was reported at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was unsettled and quoted nominally at 16c. to 16½c. perpound, barrels, depending upon quantity.

## Fish Oils

**Cod**—Lack of buying interest kept this market dull and featureless as consumers held ample stocks for current needs. Prices were easy and merely nominal. Prompt shipment was quoted at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, New York delivery, with buyers ideas several cents below this level. Spot stocks were nominal at 11c. to 11½c. according to quantity and seller.

**Refined Fish**—Refined fish oil continued inactive and easy under liberal offerings. Light pressed was offered at 12c. per pound, and alkali refined at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Inquiry for new and old crop crude menhaden also was lacking. Old crop were entirely nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Lewes, Del. or Baltimore. New crop was quoted at 6c. tankcars, f.o.b. Gulf points.

*Los Angeles.*—Crude tuna oil sold at 5c. per pound, tankcar lots, during the past week, f.o.b. San Pedro, with offerings limited. Refined tuna oil was offered at 7.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San

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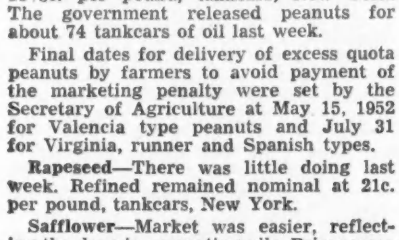
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emersol 9305 Double Distilled Liquid Fatty Acid | 1.0 | 138 | 3 | 195 | 54% | 2% | 41% | 3% |
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Diego. Canadian herring oil was available at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Seattle, off 1c. from previous quotations. Market was quiet with noticeable buyers' resistance on the majority of available oils. Menhaden oil quoted 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf.

## Fatty Acids

Consuming inquiry continued restricted to immediate needs. Animal acids were in fair request against former orders. Prices were easy and merely nominal. weakness in vegetable oils created an easier tone in vegetable fatty acids. Quotations were merely nominal and could have been shaded on a firm bid for round lots.

## Cake and Meal

**Cottonseed Meal**—There is not enough trading at present to actually establish a market. The tight supply situation kept offers scarce, but demand continued good. Mills throughout the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama are actually buyers of cottonseed meal, and mills in the heavy producing areas of the southeast have sold all of their production. The outlook for additional cottonseed meal this season is very slim.

**Linseed Meal**—Supplies still scarce. Production readily absorbed against former contracts. Consuming inquiry continued good.

*Minneapolis.*—Offerings of linseed meal were still scarce as current production was being applied against old contracts. Although current demand is good, a tapering off in demand was expected as pastures in the Upper Midwest were starting to green. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal (36 percent protein) at $70 to $71 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller meal (42 percent to 44 percent protein) at $71.50 to $72 a ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

| | 1951-52 | 1950-51 |
|---|---|---|
| Past week | 10,740,000 | 15,300,000 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 383,880,000 | 612,360,000 |

**Peanut Feed**—Demand continued active, principally due to the scarcity of cottonseed meal and very high price of soybean meal mixtures delivered to the southeast. Forty-five percent old process feed was actively trading at $87 per ton for April shipment and $88 for May, June, July shipment. Mills crushing peanuts readily dispose of stocks from week to week, and the market stays sold up. Last week the government offered peanuts for sale to produce approximately 4,500 tons of peanut feed, which is slightly larger than the usual week's production.

**Soybean Meal**—Rumors of expected raises in ceiling price of soybean meal are still active, but actually there is very little trading at current levels. Pure soybean meal at the legal ceiling price is still unavailable except in very small quantities in the Mississippi Valley. Soybean meal mixtures quoted at prices ranging from $82 to $87, bulk basis Decatur, are not moving in any volume. Most feed manufacturers seem to be in fairly comfortable position on requirements, and prefer to stand by for further developments.

## Waxes

**Beeswax**—Trading lacked snap and was confined to actual needs. Crude grades were easier, and weakened refined. Crude African declined to 48c. to 50c. per pound, prompt delivery, with offerings liberal. Refined grades were off 1c. per pound. Sun bleached was quoted at 76c. to 77c. per pound, slabs and yellow, 65c. to 66c. per pound, slabs.

**Carnauba**—Higher cost of replacements stiffened the local situation and prices were raised 1c. for No. 3 crude and refined. Brazilian market was firmer as a result of reports of government's proposed financial assistance to farmers. Consuming inquiry was more active, though actual trading was still light. No. 3 crude was quoted at 91c. to 93c. per pound and refined 96c. to 98c., spot, as to quantity. Yellow No. 1 was maintained at $1.20 to $1.21 and No. 2, $1.19 to $1.20 per pound.

**Ouricury**—This market was easy and quotations nominal. Business was light. Refined was quoted at 82c. to 84c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

## New York Paint Technicians Plan Coatings Forum May 5

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has arranged a forum on "New Methods of Applying Coatings," to be held May 5 at 7:45 p.m. at the Newark College of Engineering, Newark, N. J.

Robert Phair, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, will discuss "Super-heated Steam Spray Gun and Other Methods of Applying Heated Coatings." Richard F. Wiggins, president of Gyromat Corporation, will speak on the "Gyromat and the Gyromat Centrifugal Sprayhen." G. A. Chutter, of the Ransburg Electric-Coating Corporation, will talk on the "Ransburg Electrostatic Spray Process No. 2."

## USDA Compiling Tung World Literature Survey

Reference, with abstracts, to nearly 3,000 articles and patents relating to the tung tree, the processing of its fruit, and the chemistry and technology of the oil and meal have been compiled by Ralph W. Planck and Frank C. Pack, of the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, in collaboration with Dorothy B. Skau of the New Orleans branch of the USDA library. The bibliography is identified as AIC-317, entitled "Abstract Bibliography of the Chemistry and Technology of Tung Products, 1875-1950." It will require, when processing is completed, four volumes totaling about 825 pages. Copies may be obtained by writing the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee boulevard, New Orleans 19, La.

Volumes I and II are ready now for mailing. They cover two-thirds of the total 2,233 articles and one-third of the 735 patents. Volume III covers the remaining articles and patents. Volume IV consists of indexes—an author index, a numerical index of patents, and a subject index.

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| 1001/N1 | Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 24" x 14"; requires 60 HP. |
| 3429/A9 | Gump Bar-Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12" x 10"; requires 60 HP. |
| 3429/A7 | Williams Hammer Mill 36" x 18"; requires 50-60 HP motor. |
| 3429/A6 | Williams No. 4 Hammer Mill; 10" x 18"; requires 50-65 HP. |
| 3324/E2 | Mikro No. 4F Pulverizer; 15" x 24"; requires 40 HP motor. |
| 3293/EJ | Raymond Imp Mill; 9" x 18" with accessories. |
| 3315 | Williams Ring Roll Mill; ring 10" diameter by 3" face. |
| 3129 | American Pulverizer Co. Ring Roll Crusher; 30" x 37" throat; 50 HP. |
| 2393 | Raymond No. "00" Automatic Pulverizer with accessories. |
| 3277 | Robinson Double Runner Attrition Mill; 26" with 2-10 HP motors. |
| 3484/A8 | Selectro Brand New Screen Sifter; 3' x 10'; also 18" x 60". |
| 3102/A8 | Orville Simpson Rotex Sifter; No. 41; 40" x 120"; 2 HP. |
| 2584 | J. H. Day Re-Ball Sifter No. 81; 40" x 120"; 1½ HP. |
| 3467 | J. H. Day Re-Ball Sifter No. 71; 40" x 80"; 1½ HP. |
| Loc. | Sprout Waldron Gyratory Screen No. 216; 40" x 72"; 7½ HP. |
| 3448 | International Eng. Porcelain Lined Ball Mills, 8' x 8', brand new condition with 50 HP Geared Motors. |
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**1—37" dia. x 48" long, 100 gals., porcelain lined.**
**1—24" dia. x 36" long, 35 gals., porcelain lined.**
**1—24" dia. x 30" long, 20 gals., porcelain lined.**

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### MIXERS

1—Howes 3,000# Dry Powder, double ribbon.
1—J. H. Day, size F, 1800#; 1—Munson Rotary 1,000# batch.
4—B P jack. Mixers, 3,000 gal., size 30, type X.
1—Kilby st. jack. Horiz. Ribbon Mixer 14'x6'6"x7' stuffing boxes, 600 cu. ft. cap.
1—BP 100 gal. jack. Mixer, heated blades.
1—Patterson 110 gal. S.S. Vac. Kneadmaster, jack.
4—Day 40 gal. Pony Mixers.

### MISCELLANEOUS

4—Swenson-Walker, jacketed, Crystallizers.
2—Buflovac 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Buflovac 6' dia. Atmos. Jack. Crystallizers.
1—Capem SIF Capper, cap feeder, m.d.
1—6" x 15" Sturtevant Jaw Crusher to ½".
1—24" x 15" Set Sturtevant Crushing Rolls, balanced type.
1—Ball & Jewel #2 Rotary Cutter, 30 HP motor.
1—5-Roll Raymond High Side Pulverizer.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2TH, 2S1, 4TH.
1—Stokes R single punch, maximum tablet 2½"
19—Welded Tanks, 1,600 gal., horiz., 5' dia. x 11'.
Battery of 4—Steel all welded Tanks, closed top, 1,600 gal. cap., complete with steel grading, recording instruments.
Battery of 3—Steel all welded Tanks, open top, 9,500 gal. cap., agitated.
1—6' x 14' Hardinge Rotary Counter Current Classifier, also for dewatering or scrubbing.
2—Dorr two-stage Classifier, each with two rakes, total length 27', gear reducer and motor.

**Only a partial list — Send us your inquiries — Cash waiting for your idle machinery.**

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# VALUES—"BUY" BRILL

1—STRUTHERS WELLS 3,000 GAL. TYPE 347 S.S. REACTOR.
7—GROEN 150, 125 GAL. S.S. JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES.
4—SHRIVER 36" CAST IRON P&F FILTER PRESSES, 30 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY.
5—SHRIVER 30" CAST IRON P&F FILTER PRESSES, 30 CHAMBERS, OPEN DELIVERY.
4—SPERRY 24" CAST IRON P&F FILTER PRESSES, 16 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY.
2—OLIVER 8' x 10' MONEL ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS.
2—#7 SWEETLAND FILTERS WITH 27 LEAVES ON 3" CENTERS.
1—INDEPENDENT 36" WOOD P&F FILTER PRESS, 28 CHAMBERS.
3—OLIVER 8' x 12' STEEL ROTARY VACUUM FILTERS.
1—QUADRUPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, BRASS TUBES, 16,000 SQ. FT.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 300 TO 1,000 SQ. FT.
2—FITZPATRICK MODEL D COMMINUTERS, 7½ HP.
1—LINK BELT MONEL 2'7" x 8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.
10—PATTERSON, ABBE PEBBLE MILLS, 6' x 10', 6' x 8', 4'6" x 3'6", 3' x 4', 3' x 3'6".
2—ROTEX, ROBINSON 40" x 104", 40" x 84" SINGLE DECK SIFTERS.
1—FLETCHER 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS PERFORATED BASKET.
1—TOLHURST 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, MONEL BASKET.
1—TOLHURST 48" CENTER SLUNG CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS BASKET.
1—ALLBRIGHT-NELL 60" x 80" SINGLE DRUM FLAKER.
1—BUFLOVAK 32" x 100" DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, COMPLETE.
5—38" STAINLESS STEEL REVOLVING PANS.
2—2,000 AND 1,000 GAL. CLOSED, STEEL, JACKETED, AGITATED KETTLES.
1—BUFLOVAK TYPE VRC SINGLE EFFECT S.S. EVAPORATOR, 94 SQ. FT. WITH JET CONDENSER.
2—DAY 100 AND 30 GAL. DOUBLE ARM JACKETED MIXERS.

**1—SHRIVER 36" CELERON P&F FILTER PRESS, 50 CHAMBERS.**
**1—BAKER PERKINS TYPE JNM 100 GAL. DOUBLE ARM JACKETED MIXER.**
**1—BLAW-KNOX STAINLESS ROTARY VAC. DRYER, 42" x 8'.**
**5—BUFLOVAK VAC. SHELF DRYERS, 20, 15, 7 AND 5 SHELVES, 42" x 42".**
**1—EIMCO 4' x 4' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER WOOD DRUM, MOTORS, PUMPS, PIPING, ALL ON STEEL BASE.**
**2—RAYMOND 4-ROLL HIGH SIDE ROLLER MILLS, COMPLETE.**
**4—PFAUDLER 100 GAL. GLASS-LINED STILLS WITH GLASS-LINED CONDENSERS AND RECEIVERS.**

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# AUTOCLAVE

## 42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED

***Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure***

EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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# FMC Offers New York's Biggest Stock of DRYERS—Ready to Operate

| Stock. No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 3053 | Procter & Schwartz Continuous Atmospheric Apron Dryer; 43'6" L; 7'0" W; 14'6" H; apron widt 3'; with accessories. |
| 3407 | Buflovak Vacuum Chamber Dryer with 20 shelves; 40" x 42" with Vac. Pump Condenser and Receiver. |
| 3289 | Stokes 16 shelf Steam Heated Drying Cabinet, 3' x 3' shelves; 6'10" overall; with blower. |
| 3259 | Horizontal Dryers, 66" x 14'7" with tracks, 2½" steam pipe; double door, capstan closing heads. |
| 3490 | Climax Dryer—Sterilizer—Disinfector; jacketed; 48" x 42" x 8' long; sealed door each end. |
| 3497 | Jacketed, Agitated Crystallizers; 24" x 21" x 12' long with 5 H.P. motors. |
| 3102 | Steel Jacketed Horizontal Dryer or Cooler; 54" x 18' with sprazer agitator. |
| 3362 | Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 52" x 102", with agitator, dust collector and 10 H.P. motor and drive. |
| 3506 | Horizontal Jacketed and Agitated Steel Vacuum Cookers, 4' x 7'7½". |
| 3418 | Adt Class G Rotary Dryer, indirect heat, gas fired, 3' x 15'. |
| 3364 | Squier Rotary Atmospheric Stainless Dryer with hexagonal shell; 30" x 20' long; S/S feed and Aerofins. |
| 3168 | Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Rotary Atmospheric Dryer, 38" x 18' long. |
| 3416 | Rotary Drum Dryer with nickel drum for steam, 48" x 46". |
| 3303 | Type 316 Stainless Roll or Drum, steam cored, 32" x 52". |
| 3026 | Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer with chrome plated drum, 5' x 12' with accessories. |
| 1100 | Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5' x 12' Bronze Drum. |
| 1101 | Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer, 52" x 10'6"; Bronze drum. |
| 2877 | Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 72" with accessories. |
| 3315 | Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60". |
| 2819 | Continuous Tubular Dryer with jacketed shell, 16" x 20', with cored rotor for steam. |

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## YOU CAN'T GO WRONG WITH MEC BUYS

**SPECIAL OFFERINGS**

**DRYERS**

1—Buflovak Vacuum Double Door 20 Shelves 60"x80".
1—Buflovak Vacuum 12 Shelves 42"x42".
1—Stokes #138 Vacuum 6 Shelves 24"x38".

*All above with Condensers & Receivers and motor driven Vacuum Pumps.*

**FILTER PRESSES**

1—Shriver 30" C.I. Plate & Frame 36 Ch. 1" Cake—Closed Del'y.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Plate & Frame 26 Ch. 1" Cake for Open or Closed Del'y.
1—Ind. 30" Wood Plate & Frame 24 Ch. 1¾" Open Del'y. Wash. Style.
1—Shriver 42" Wood Plate & Frame 42 Ch. 1¾" Open Del'y.—Hyd. Closure.

Complete selection of Stainless Kettles & Tanks, Agitators, Pulverizers, Mixers, Sifters, Packaging Equipment, etc.

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533 WEST BROADWAY
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## STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

**DRYERS AND KILNS**

2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20" Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac. Shelf Dryers.
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray & Truck
6—Rotary Dryers, Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

**CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES**

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30" 40" & 48". Steel, Copper. Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

**FILTERS**

5—Sperry 36"x36" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 7", 12" 18". 24", 30", 32". & 36" iron, bronze and wood filter presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.

**KETTLES AND TANKS**

1—Steel ASME 275 PSI Closed Pressure Tank, 4½'x10'.
1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Tank.
Devine 1,000 gal closed Jack Steel Kettle
1—500 gal Closed Jack Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

**PULVERIZERS AND MILLS**

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 3x3½ & 6x8.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab. to 25 gals.
Ball & Jewell #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—#32 Raymond Pulverizer 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 9 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30" 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1 9"x24" 1 Pr High Steel Roller Mill
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U. S. Lab. Colloid Mill. 1½ HP.

**MIXERS—ALL TYPES**

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers 200, 100, 50, 9 & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers.
1 Century 2 HP 4 speed Vert. Mixer
Patterson 3½ dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers. 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers. ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

**SCREENS AND SIFTERS**

Gt. Western 24"x32" 1 deck Sifter.
1—Jeffrey 1 deck 18"x48" conveyor screen.

**MISC AND SPECIALS**

4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste powder.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans. 30" & 36"
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump 250# WP.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif. Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers -Gas, Oil & Coal Fired.

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## EQUIPMENT FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE

*New Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers & Reaction Kettles to Your Specifications*

Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryer—20 shelves, 38x42, Condenser & Vacuum pump.
Abbe Pebble Mills, Belgian Block Lined—5'x6' & 54"x60".
Horizontal Rotary Mixer, 347 S.S., 5'x5'.
Autoclave, 3,500 Gal., Jktd. & Agtd., 300#.
Tolhurst Extractor, 26", Rubber Covered—Suspended with Plow Bottom Dump.
Spray Dryers—SS 7'x8½' & 6'x9'.
Simpson Intensive Mixer, # 0 Vac. Cover.
B. & J. Rotary Cutter, SS # 1½, 40 HP.
Ross Heavy Duty Pony Mixers, 50 gal.
Hersey Dryer, 18"x16', complete.
Stokes & Smith Powder Fillers, G 1.
2 New Steel Reactors, 4x4, Agtd.
W & P Mixer, DBL Sigma Arms Jktd., 15 gal.

We Buy Complete Plants Or Single Units
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## FOR SALE FROM STOCK

6—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150 200, 300, 500, 1000, 1400, 2000, 4200, 5700 gal.
2—16,200 gal. Vertical Stainless Steel Tanks, NEW.
1—43,400 gal. Horiz. Aluminum Tank, NEW.
2—2,053 gal. Vertical Steel Yeast Tanks, 6'6" dia. x 7'4" H., copper coils.
1—Stainless Steel Kettle, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal., T. 347.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.
1—500 gal. Lead Lined Kettle, with cover jacket, coils & agitator.
1—12 gal. Inconel Pilot Plant Reaction Kettle with condenser, receiver, etc. Dowtherm heated.
1—Glass-Lined Kettle, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal.
1—100 gal. Aluminum Reaction Kettle, Jktd. and Agit.
1—250 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired; with 16" dia. x 3' High raschig ring packed column.
1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.
5—Stainless Steel Coil and Tub. Condensers, 40 sq. ft.
8—Copper Shell & Tube Condensers, 65, 75, 95, 330, 340, 420 and 487 sq. ft.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machine, Stainless Steel.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4'6" dia. x 24", steel liner.
2—Paul Abbe #6 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 32"x36".
2—Paul Abbe #6 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 32"x36".
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 10" to 36" sizes.
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8'x8' acid-proof, precoat.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 4' face, aluminum.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2, & #12.
1—Alsop SD-12-WR-30 Filter T316 St. St.
2—Industrial F & P Mfg. Co. Pressure Leaf Filters, size 18x48 (48 sq. ft.) type RB (rubber lined tank, bronze leaves) with slurry tank, pump & motor.
1—Illinois Water Treating System, 500 GPH flow-rate, with Zeolite tank.
1—Louisville 5' dia. x 20' 6" L Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with screw press.
2—Stokes Jacketed Vacuum Rotary Dryers: No. 59A—18"D x 42"L; and No. 59B—3'D x 15'L.
2—Rotary Hot Air Dryers, 46" dia. x 26'L and 5'6" dia. x 35' long.
2—Double Drum Dryers, 22"x38".
8—Horiz. Ribbon Type Powder Mixers—50 lb., 100 lb., 200 lb., 400 lb., 2,000 lb.
1—Broughton style A, size 1, horiz. double arm powder mixer, 50 cu. ft.

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*ONE-PIECE WELDED BREWERY TANKS*

22—15,190 gal. Horiz. Lastiglas lined.
3—5,735 gal. Vert.; closed.
10—6,975 gal. Vert. Closed, mammut lined.
6—7,688 gal. Vert. closed, mammut lined.
Excellent condition.

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1—Sharples Super-D-Canter stainless steel type 316—10 HP XP motor, used 6 hrs.
1—2,500 gallon ASME jacketed and agitated steel reactor.
6—2,500 gallon steel reactors, 7' x 7'6" in the straight.
4—Beaird 4' x 27' Challenger dryers—direct heated—oil or gas fired.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' tubular dryer—motor drive.
6—4,000 gallon horizontal jacketed and agitated steel crystallizers.
2—Raymond #1 pulverizers complete with feeding conveyor and air separator.
7—Welded and riveted steel tanks, 1,000 to 15,000 gallons.
1—2,200 gallon stainless steel clad jacketed and agitated vessel 3 HP turbine.
1—Genhrich electrically heated truck dryer—6' x 6' x 7'.
1—Pfaudler 400 gallon glass-lined jacketed and agitated vacuum reactors.
1—Stokes 625 gallon stainless steel jacketed and coiled vacuum pan.
1—Stokes #37 rotary tablet press capable of making 3" x 4" pills—250 PM.
1—Klein stainless steel 100 sq. ft. filter—practically new.
1—Shriver 18" x 18" bronze 4 eye filter press, 14 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Shriver 24" x 24" aluminum filter press, 14 chambers, 2 eye closed.

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**FILTER PRESSES** — Shriver 24" w/28 chambers, closed; 30" w/28 chambers, open, washing.
**CENTRIFUGES**—Tol. 26"-42", Laughlin Cont. 24", H&S 48" rubber.
**MILL**—Kent, 4" x 8", watercooled, 3 roll.
**WOOD HOG**—#0 M&M.
**TANKS**—12,000 hor. 6 vert. 7' x 10'.
**PULVERIZERS**—Wms. LG25, Ray. #1 w/cycl. Wms. GA 30 Sturt #1 Ring.
**MIXER**—Stokes 13 gal., L/B, 16 cu. ft.
**VACUUM PUMPS**—IR 4 x 4 x 2¾, Devine 10 x 10, Nash H-5 bronze fitted (unused).
**KILNS**—Rotary 24" x 18', 4' x 30', 4½' x 40', 6' x 80'.
**JAW CRUSHERS**—6 x 9, 8 x 11, 8 x 14, 10 x 30, 18 x 36.
**PUMPS**—New, centrifugal, to 750 gpm.
**SCREENS**—Hummer 3' x 10', 3' x 5', Gyro Centric 40 x 84.

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Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Vacuum Filter, complete
Rotex #52 Sifter, 60"x120", double deck (2)
Charlotte 10" Horiz Colloid Mill, 30 HP
Acme Copper Evaporator 5'x6', Coil Type
Acme Copper Evaporator 5'x10', Coil Type
Smithway Trommel Screens, 4'x12'. (10)
Smithway Shaker Screens, 42"x8', 1 deck. (14)
Niagara Single Deck Sifter, 36"x72", 3HP.
Tyler 3'x5' Hummer Screen, 3 deck. (6)
Abbe Bluteregess Turbine Sifter, 3HP
Abbe Lenart 300 gal Mixer, 30HP
Dopp 275 gal. Jacketed Mixing Kettle
Shriver 30" P & F Filter, 30 Chambers
Sweetland #7 Filter, 41 leaves on 3" Centers
Moore 4'x5' Ball Mill, 15 HP ex prf motor
Wheeler Rotex #17 Vacuum Pumps, 400 CFM
Durichlor X2G Pump, 3" inlet 2" outlet
Durichlor X2G Pump, 2" inlet 2" outlet
Blystone 50 gal. Paste Mixer, tilting type
S. S. Heat Exchanger, 8-1" Tubes, 10' long
Patterson 300 gal. Reactor, 3 HP Unipower
New Jersey Pony Labeler, for large labels.
Geyer 4 Piston Filler, pts. and qrts. (2)
Horiz 14 Spout S. S. Filler, with conveyor
Multiclone Dust Collecting System, Complete

*Over 10,000 more items available*

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
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Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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Vacuum 12 Spout (Stainless Steel) Filler
Standard Knapp wraparound labeler
125 gal. Copper Kettle, agitated
150 gal. S/S Kettle—agitated
Misc: Agitators, S/S tanks, conveyors, pumps, labelers.

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## NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal.
2—360 gal. #316 Stainless Tanks—new.
1—Stainless Tank, No. 430 Chrome, vert. 7' dia., 10' deep, dished bottom, ⅜ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42"x52" steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
9—Hori. Tanks 7' dia. 26' lg. ½" plate.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5, 15 leaves.
2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25"—open del.
4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter, 9-plates, 9-frames—closed delivery.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL—:—6—3,000 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—3x4 Patterson Ball Mill, Manganese Lined, equipped with 10 H.P. 3 ph. direct drive motor.
9—Horizontal Tanks, 12'x27'—like new.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15' long x 12" wide.
1—150 gal. Steam Jacketed Closed Kettle, 150# w.p. on jacket, 200# inside, A.S.M.E.
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher
2—Ring Roll Mills, Sizes 1 & 1½.

**H. LOEB & SON** : - : 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

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**Everything must be moved within 30 days. First-class equipment priced to sell. Act Now!**

### AMINES UNIT

2—5'x47' Absorber Columns.
1—5'x28' Still.
1—7'x16' Reboiler
2—1,035 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers, 4 pass, 250 PSI.

*(All equipment mf'd. by Braun, ASME, welded)*

### OXIDATION UNIT

2—7'9"x19'9" Oxidizers, refractory lined, direct fired.
1—5'x42' Packed Tower.
4—3,460 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers, Whitlock.
2—Roots Blowers, 14"x18".
1—Refrigeration Compressor, 7,500 CFH, 295 PSI suction, 1,100 PSI discharge.

3—Complete Gas Cracking Furnaces, 25'x8'6"x9', with chrome coils and gas burners.

### SULPHUR REMOVAL UNIT

Thionizers—4'x66' & 12"x58'.
Absorbers—11'6"x58' & 3'6"x58'.
Separator—3'x7'.
Chlorine Removal Tank, 2'x21'3".
2—Air Compressors, 12x9, 275 CFM, 30 PSI.
(Interconnecting piping & valves are with all units.)

Centrifugal Pumps, Cameron size 4LV and I. R. 2x3, 200 GPM, 150 TDH, bronze trim.
2—Gould Triplex Pumps, 6x6.
3—Water Meters, Neptune 1½ style 3.
Permutit Water Softening System.
2—Jennings Vacuum Pumps, size SD20.
24"x24" Coal Crusher, single roll.
Pelton Water Wheel, bronze casing, wheel & buckets.
Nash #7 Hytor.
5—Dracco Dust Collectors, Type AAA.
Spray Cooler, 5'x30'.
Cast iron Column, 24"x16'.
2—Steel Tanks, lead lined, 6'x17'x1⅛".
2—100M cu. ft., two lift, Gas Holders.
Large lot Boiler Breeching Catwalks.

**ABOVE UNITS CAN BE PURCHASED COMPLETE, OR INDIVIDUALLY**

# OTHER EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT OUR WAREHOUSE

### BLENDERS
310 cu. ft., jacketed.
730 cu. ft., jacketed.
157 cu. ft. Sturtevant HA.

### CENTRIFUGES
40" perforated, steel.
40" perforated, SS.
24" Bird, CH. SS.

### CLASSIFIER
Dorr, type DSFH.

### COLUMNS
8'x36'x⅜" Absorption (2—UNUSED).
6'x44'x2¼" Scrubber, 5" heads, 225 PSI.
6'x49'x⅜" Bubble Cap, 19 trays.
6'x29'8" Bubble Cap, SS, 21 trays.

### COMPRESSORS
Fuller C-11, 31 to 32 CFM.
Fuller C-80, 385 to 405 CFM.
Nash H7.

### CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS
Al. Chal. 400 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes (NEW).
Wheeler 3,640 sq. ft. Admiralty tubes (NEW).

### CONDENSERS—SCRAPER
8'x15' aluminum, external heating coils (2).

### CONVEYORS
Apron, 36"x34'.
Belt, 18"x475', 42"x50', 30"x96'.
Peck Bucket 30"x36", 475'.
Fuller Kinyon 5", complete.
Screw, 72', 12", jacketed.

### DRYERS
1106-35 Roto Louvre.
Tunnel Truck 9'x35'x9', cap. 14 trucks.
Turbulaire N2 Spray, with filter.
Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x8', Complete.
Buflovak 5'x6' Atmos. single drum.
Stokes, 4'x9' Atmos. double drum.

### FILTERS
36" Shriver Press, washing, closed delivery, Celoron plates & frames.
36" open, 27 chambers, wood plates.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
4'x5' Oliver, SS & wood (2).
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves.
36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.

### KETTLES
2,500 gal. ASME, jack'td., agit., steel.
1500 gal. jackt'd., C.I.
400 gal. Pfaudler, glass-lined, jack'td., agitated.
300 gal. Pfaudler, glass-lined, agit.
40 gal. SS clad. 40 PSI, jack'td. (4).
Pfaudler 60" jack'td. evaporating dishes.

### KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (NEW).
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'x16'x⅜" Iowa with burner & stack.
25"x15'x⅜".
9'6"x85'x¾".
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
8'6"x110'x¾".
9'6"x8'6"x200'x¾".
24"x24' Sincro Cooler.

### MILLS
6'x8' Abbe.
6'x8' Patterson.
GP 106 Williams.
K-200 Kombinator, SS.
4-roll Raymond.
5'x22', tube, Silex lined.
Size 1 Allis-Chalmers.
A2 Jeffrey 36"x24".

### MIXERS
Paddle, 19"x24"x18', complete w/drive.
Paddle, double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Readco 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Blystone, 43"x6'7", 500 gals. (2).
Binks, type TM60, 100 gals. (2).
Champion, type E, size 2, 110 gals.
Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Sublimator, hor., 4'x10'.

### TANKS & PRESSURE VESSELS
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
25,000 gal. 10'x40'x⅜" (2—NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (2—NEW).
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16" (NEW).
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼" (NEW).
3,000 gal. 5'x21'6"x¼", type 430 SS.
3,500 gal. 5'x23'x¾", 200 PSI (4).
2,000 gal. 5'x13'7½", 106 PSI.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

### WEIGHING MACHINES
Weightometer, 20 ton, 18"x8'6".
Automatic, model NP, ¼ oz. to 3 lbs.

**→ ABOVE IS ONLY PARTIAL LISTING OF OUR INVENTORY ←**

# Heat and Power Co., inc.

70 PINE STREET | HANOVER 2-4890 | NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

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## FOR SALE

3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" slow speed.
Dryer: 36x80" double drum atmospheric.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Pebble Mills: 4x5' Patterson buhrstone lined.
Reactors: 250 gal. stainless steel.
Starch Cookers: 300 gal. Lee stain. steel.
Kettles: Stainless steel—20 to 300 gal.
Mill: Hardinge 5'x36" buhrstone lined.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 18" perf. basket.
Capsule Fillers: Colton 20 holder, size 0.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: Robinson 20 cu. ft., 5 hp.
Filter Press: 24" Shriver plate and frame.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

**LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.**
1925 W North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

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## FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—6" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

*Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery*

**IRVING BARCAN COMPANY**
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

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## NOBODY HAS A BETTER SELECTION than FMC
## REACTORS—STILLS—VACUUM TANKS—RETORTS

| Stock No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 3424 | Stainless Steel Reactor; 24" x 48", coil heated; agitated. |
| 3417 | S/S Jacketed Reactor; 24" x 40"; with agitator. |
| 3168 | S/S 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' x 30" straight side. |
| 3320 | S/S 250 Gal. Closed Top Tanks; 36" x 50"; agitated. |
| 3424K2 | Monel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor, 250 Gal. with S/S Condenser and Receiver. |
| 3424K9 | S/S 475 Gal. 4' x 5' Tank; agitated and jacketed. |
| 3168D7 | S/S Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 40" x 8'. |
| 3434 | Dopp Cast Iron 650 Gal. Fully Jacketed Mixing Kettle; closed top with agitator; 80" x 62". |
| 2514 | 2 Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed Kettles, 250 gal.—60" x 30". |
| 3939 | NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Mixing Kettle; 4' x 5'2". |
| 3278 | Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed and Agitated; 42" x 62". |
| 2834 | Steel Vacuum Receiver; 400 Gal.; 3' x 7'. |
| 3470 | Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 section; 8½ x 19'. |
| 3452 | Pfaudler 350 Gal. Glass Lined Tanks; Jacketed; Agitated; size 54" x 36". |
| 3502 | Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 20" x 18'; 280 sq. ft. |
| 1000/C5 | C. H. Wheeler Surface Condenser; copper tubes 4,000 sq. ft.; Cast Iron shell 54" x 17'2". |
| 2895 | Devine Single Effect Evaporator; Calandria type; 28" x 8'. |
| 1000/C1 | Long Tube Double Effect Evaporator; Copper Tubes; 2,000 sq. ft. |
| 3475 | Zaremba Single Effect Cast Iron Evaporator with copper tubes; 130 sq. ft.; 40" x 10'3" overall. |
| 3274 | Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; Vertical Film type with 5 Vapor heads. |
| 1000/C3 | Jos. Gates Copper Quadruple Effect Calandria type Evaporator; 2,085 sq. ft. |

**FIRST MACHINERY CORP.**
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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# EQUIPMENT
## for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Buflovak Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves, size 5' x 160" each.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".

2—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 5 and 9 shelves.

1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Kiln 7½' x 60'.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 34" OD x 12'1" long.

1—Link Belt Roto-Lourve Dryer #207-10.

1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 50'.

2—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 500 sq. ft.

1—Sweetland #5 Filter, steel leaves.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Condenser, 12 sq. ft.

1—Read Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixer, 225 gals.

8—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixer, 200 gals., Sigma Blades.

6—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixers, 100 gals.

2—J. H. Day Mogul Mixers, 2½ and 5 gals.

2—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens #41.

1—Fuller C-200 Rotary Compressor with 100 HP Motor.

1—Nash H-7 Compressor with 150 HP Motor.

**R. GELB & SONS, INC.**
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

# Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

*Send replies to ads with box numbers to*
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
*30 Church st., New York 7, N. Y.*

### BUSINESS OFFERED

**Turpentine-Linseed** Oil-Alcohol—Established jobbing division of corporation for sale. Excellent reputation. Annual gross about $160,000. We own well equipped warehouse with railroad siding metropolitan area. Will lease reasonably. OPD 384.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**Varnish Mfg.** Stack with Thinning Room and Scales. Explosion Proof Equipment complete with 3 Coke Fires. 90,000 Gal. Tank Storage with R.R. Siding Location, Phila. Apply to: R. E. Sleight, International Industrial Sales Co., 6634 Boyer St., Phila. 19. Phone VIctor 4-0310.

### EQUIPMENT OFFERED

**Sharples Centrifuge**—Type M. Used 90 days. Perfect condition. Cost $2,180.00. Not a stainless steel outfit. Price $1,750.00. F. H. Perry & Co., 1908 W. 8th St., Cincinnati 4, Ohio.

**Flaker continuous** drier and barrel packer used on soap. Suitable for other material. Will sell either unit separately. Must be removed. Can be bought cheaply. Dytex Chemical Co., 140 India St., Prov., R. I.

**Colton Rotary** Tablet Machines Heavy Duty 350 per minute with AC Motors. Pebble Mills 13 Gal. & 50 Gal. Capacity. 100 Gallon Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixer large opening for easy discharge. Real Bargains. Artone Color Corp., 17 West 3rd Street, N.Y.C.

**For Sale:** Two Autoclaves 6'-6" x 66'-0"—Code Const. 125# W.P. quick opening door. The Machinery & Equipment Corp., 533 West Broadway, New York 12, N.Y.

**Stokes High** Vacuum Pumps – 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months Satisfaction guaranteed Quantity available some unused Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E 8th St., New York. N Y. GRamercy 3-1465

### EQUIPMENT WANTED

**Weatherometer** in good condition. OPD 388.

**Wanted—To** Expedite Production—Process Machinery including Vacuum Dryers, Heavy Duty Mixers, Reaction Kettles, Columns, Rotary Filters, Filter Presses Pulverizers, Packaging and Wrapping equipment, S/S and non-corrosive Storage Tankage. Will consider a set up plant now operating or shut down When offering give full particulars P O Box 1351, Church St. Sta. New York 8 N Y

### EQUIPMENT WANTED

**Chemical Equipment,** wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration OPD 373.

### FACILITIES OFFERED

**Custom grinding** to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales Use our experienced technical staff — micronizing equipment – mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 326.

### FOR RENT

**Factory and** Warehouses: 90,000 Gal. Tank Storage for Oils, Chemicals and Solvents. On prominent traffic lanes in Phila. 11 Outside Tanks; 1 Tank in Bldg. Of various sizes. R.R. Siding and Inside Yard Del'y. Apply to R. E. Sleight, International Industrial Sales Co., 6634 Boyer St., Phila. 19. Phone VIctor 4-0310.

### MATERIALS OFFERED

**Offer below** schedule: 50 drums Diethylene Glycol; 50 drums Cellosolve; 20 tons Dimethylolurea; 40 tons Barium Chloride; 15 tons Potassium Persulphate. Aceto Chemical Co., Inc., 82 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y. DIgby 4-9760.

**Sulfur—approximately** 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 327.

**Ethylene Glycol,** Propylene Glycol (below schedule), Bichromates, Pigments, Phenol USP. Prompt deliveries. Your offers also invited. Tobey Chemical Co. 1472 Broadway, NY 36. LOngacre 4-2520.

### MATERIALS WANTED

**To manufacturers** and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 379.

### PLANTS WANTED

**Wanted: Industrial** Plants:—Will arrange thru purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) Assets, (3) Machinery and equipment, whole or in part—Personnel usually retained, strict confidence. Box 1351, Church St Station, New York 8, N.Y.

### POSITIONS OFFERED

**Executive-Salesman:** Established company in New York area seeks high calibre experienced man to handle accounts, correspondence, and all sales. Prefer one well-versed in either paint, shellac or raw material field. State salary required. All replies strictly confidential. OPD 386.

**Chemist Wanted:** Well known manufacturer of sanitary chemicals has opening for a chemist experienced in wax emulsions, disinfectants, soaps, polishes and insecticides. Control, testing and development. Send complete resume of age, education, experience, salary desired. Opportunity with future. Permanent. Located in Metropolitan New York area. Our personnel is familiar with this ad. OPD 375.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

**Sales Representatives** wanted for all territories outside NYC to sell waxes now made in U. S. hitherto sold only in Europe. These waxes have been used over a number of years with excellent results and will replace the more expensive vegetable waxes. High commission offered for salesmen with established following amongst manufacturers of paste polishes. Write stating qualifications, territory covered and lines now carried. OPD 385.

## *Current Prices*

*—Continued from page 37*

Zinc chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .523 - .542
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld... lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .186 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .186 - —
American process, com'l, leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1815- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1915- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .1835- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1935- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1935- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2035- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1885- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1985- —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1985- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2085- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2085- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .2185- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots.....lb. .38 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powdered, 36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 9.95 -10.45
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs.10.70 -11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Zinc sulphide phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, work..lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l...lb. .25½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - .41⅛
normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works ...lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works..lb. .03⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works ...lb. .04¾- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works..lb. .04⅝- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb. .05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.
Zirconium acetate 13% sol $ZrO_2$, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works..lb No prices.
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.....lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works ...lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works ...lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .32¼- —

## Horn Appoints Nichols

A. C. Horn Company, Inc., subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Norman D. Nichols field sales supervisor. Mr. Nichols has specialized in the production of concrete and concrete products for industrial and home use. As resident construction engineer with the Portland Cement Association, he was responsible for the erection of manufacturing, residential and railroad projects.

## Pitts. Coke Assigns Trusler

The appointment of H. F. Trusler, jr., as technical sales representatives for synthetic base coatings has been announced by Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company. Mr. Trusler will be responsible for directing and coordinating sales, production, technical service and development activities of synthetic coatings.

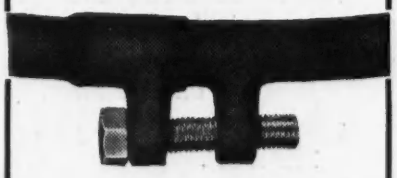

**This Equipment Can Be On Its Way—Tomorrow**

| Stock No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 3103 | Sperry 36" cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press with 34 chambers; closed delivery. |
| 3294 | Shriver 36" Cast Iron, Rubber Covered P. & F. Filter Press, 34 chambers; closed delivery. |
| 3454 | Shriver 30" Cast Iron Recessed, 37 Chamber Press; open del. |
| 3215 | Shriver 18" Cast Iron Recessed, 26 Chamber Press; open del. |
| 3327 | Special Lot of Filter Press Skeletons; 18", 24", 30", 36". |
| 2728 | Oliver Dorrco Rotary Vacuum Filter; 6' x 3'; nickel contacts. |
| 3317 | Bird-Young Rotary Vacuum Filters; 2' x 4' and 4' x 4'. |
| 2535 | Sweetland No. 7 Plastic Lined Filter, also Sweetland No. 2. |
| 3294 | Industrial Tank Type Vertical Filter; 17 screens; 192 sq. ft. |
| 3497/S3 | Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal Extractor with Everdur perforated basket; with two speed 20/5 HP motor. |
| 3497/S1 | Tolhurst 26" Tolhurst Centrifugal Extractor; motorized |
| 2945/M4 | Tolhurst 40" overdriven, self-balancing Centrifugal Extractor; copper perf. basket; 7½ HP motor. |
| 3240/M13 | Sharples Super Centrifuge M84-21-IJY Stainless Steel 15000 RPM with 3 HP. |
| 3315/E1 | Premier Type U3 Colloid Mill, 10" S.S. rotor; 30 HP. |
| 3272/L1 | Premier L15 15" rotor Colloid Mill with 30 HP motor. |
| 3397/P10 | Eppenbach QV 8" Colloid Mill with 5 HP motor. |
| 1699/F2 | U.S. Stainless Steel Colloid Mill; 3½" rotor with two motors 3 HP. |
| 3091 | Beach Russ Vacuum Pumps, wet and dry; large selection. |
| 2748 | Buffalo or Devine Dry Vacuum Pumps; 10" x 10". |
| 9328 | Kinney HI Vacuum Pump Model DVD, 18" x 14"; 700 CFM. |

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 Hudson Street
New York 13, N. Y.



**EXTRA SAFETY**
*for Users of*
**ICC-17H DRUMS**



Tests have shown that in the majority of cases failure of 17H drums to meet the drop test is due to leakage at the small gap between the ends of the locking rings.

We have developed and are now able to supply an overlapping ring which eliminates this gap. It will pay you to specify DRUM PARTS OVERLAPPING RING on your orders for 17H drums, **Samples on request.**

This is another development by DRUM PARTS, INC., manufacturers of locking rings exclusively and originators of DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO



***WANTED***
**COLOR SALESMAN**
**EXPERIENCED**

New York and Eastern area, dry and flushed organic pigments for printing ink, paint, rubber, etc., reside in metropolitan New York area. Factory not located in East. Send full details regarding background. Box 381, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.



**NEW PRODUCTS WANTED**

Southern non-ferrous smelters, many years established, will consider new product.

Product does not have to be metal, provided "know-how" is available.

Will handle distribution if desired.

Facilities: Plenty of ground, railroad sidings, and some idle equipment and buildings.

Personnel: Alert, well-trained, and experienced in certain materials handling and process industries.

General: Favorable freight rates to many points. Nearby supply of many chemicals and petroleum products.

Good reason for wanting to diversify. References exchanged. Box 382, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.



**CASH FOR SURPLUS**
• Excess Inventory
• Waste Solvents
• Spoiled Batches

Aceto
CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
82 BEAVER ST., New York 5, N.Y.
Digby 4-9760



**SPECIAL SALE**
**EIMCO 8'x8' FILTER**

- New in 1946, used only two seasons.
- Closed drum, eqpd. with agit. trough.
- Nash Vac. Pump, 30 HP mtr. & slcr.
- Vac. receiver, blower, brmtrc. condsr.
- Complete with all piping & connect'ns.
- Cond. like new, can ship immediately.

*Priced to Sell, N. W. Location; Must Move*

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.
514 BRYANT STREET SAN FRANCISCO 7 CALIF.



**WANTED—SURPLUS**

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.
Wastes — Residues — By-Products

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1928

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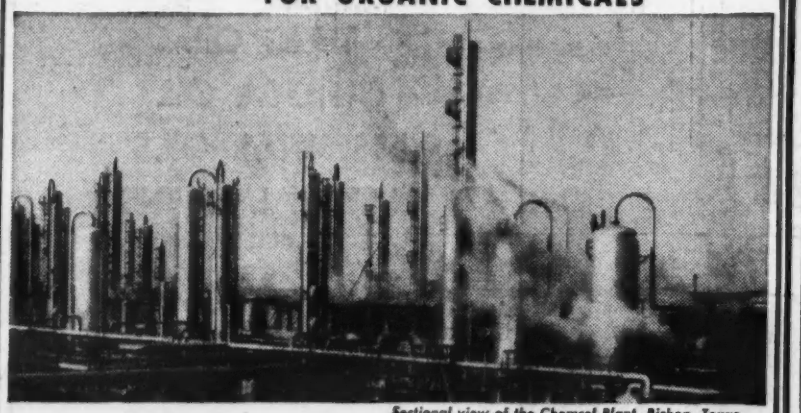

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